

**McGovern Uses 151 Delegates**  
**Identifies Unit**  
**ers Calif. Rule**

By Fred Harris  
WASHINGTON, June 29 (UPI).—Democratic Credentials Committee, in a stunning setback, today stripped the California delegation of over half its delegate strength.  
The committee, which was narrowly 73 to 65-vote, voted to strip the delegation of 73 delegates, leaving the state's 151 delegates with a vote of 76.  
The committee's action denying Sen. McGovern the 73 delegates was a victory for anti-war forces, spearheaded by Robert H. Humphrey, D., of California.  
Sen. McGovern, who was the front-runner with 1,341 1/2 votes (1,500 needed for election) by his own staff's count earlier this week. The United Press International, however, gave Sen. McGovern only 1,218.95, about 282 of nomination.  
Humphrey gained 106 votes in today's action. Sen. Humphrey, who was the runner-up in the California primary, had 1,150 delegates. He was the front-runner in the South Dakota primary, but lost to Sen. McGovern.  
Sen. McGovern's reaction to the committee's action was "an incredible, rotten political deal," a corrupt, selfish deal, he said. "It is a betrayal of the people and the American people."

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Humphrey smiled at the news that he had been stripped of his delegates. He said he was "glad" that the committee had made the right decision. He said he was "glad" that the committee had made the right decision. He said he was "glad" that the committee had made the right decision.

**Fresh Step Toward Settlement**

**Hanoi Sends Nixon New Signal on Talks**

WASHINGTON, June 29 (UPI).—President Nixon today received a new communication from North Vietnam about the stalled peace talks. The communication, which was received by the State Department, said that a new had been reached in efforts to reach a negotiated settlement of the war. But they set against expectations of a breakthrough now.  
Officials said that the communication was received last night by David, his first in the and mountains, was expected tonight, in a telephone conference, Hanoi's de toward his call for negotiations at the Paris peace talks.  
The communication he was today was considered a signal from North Vietnam's attitude toward the talks. It was described as a "step" toward settlement, but it was not a "step" toward settlement, but it was not a "step" toward settlement.



CAMPAIGN TRAIL—Sen. George McGovern, D, S.D., protected by aides with umbrellas, speaking to crowd in front of the state capitol in Columbia, S.C., on Wednesday.

**'Better Than Bombing'**  
**McGovern Would 'Beg' for POWs**

COLUMBIA, S.C., June 29 (UPI).—Sen. George McGovern, D, S.D., said yesterday that he would go to North Vietnam and "beg" for the return of U.S. prisoners of war. He said he would go to North Vietnam and "beg" for the return of U.S. prisoners of war. He said he would go to North Vietnam and "beg" for the return of U.S. prisoners of war.

**Heavy Fighting Reported**  
**More Saigon Troops Lifted Into Quang Tri Battle Area**

SAIGON, June 29 (NTT).—South Vietnam's offensive to retake Communist-occupied Quang Tri Province entered its second day today as U.S. Marine Corps helicopters ferried several battalions of South Vietnamese troops into an area between the city of Quang Tri and the South China Sea.  
While a South Vietnamese spokesman said there had been no enemy opposition to the helicopter landings, a U.S. spokesman said there had been enemy ground fire in the two landing zones east of Quang Tri city.  
The U.S. spokesman added that heavy naval bombardment and air strikes against the landings and that U.S. Army armed helicopters had provided close support, silencing enemy positions nearby as the Vietnamese marines landed.  
The landings were described by the U.S. spokesman as having gone extremely smoothly.  
Quang Tri Province, including its capital, fell to advancing North Vietnamese troops on May 1.  
Elsewhere in Quang Tri Province, where South Vietnamese

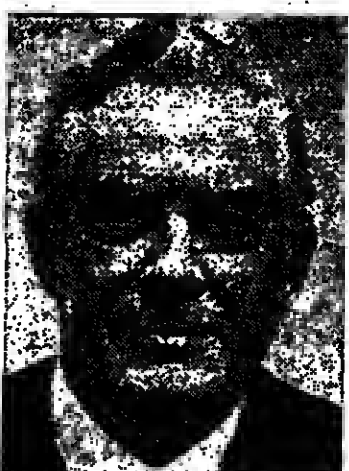
marines and airborne troops began their attack yesterday, heavy contact with the North Vietnamese was reported. In four actions, 79 enemy soldiers were reported to have been killed. The South Vietnamese acknowledged having lost two killed.  
South Vietnamese authorities here and in Hue have shown unusual reluctance to disclose details of the fighting in Quang Tri. They decline to state how far their forces have advanced into the province from the south or how close they are to the province capital.  
Most of the fighting so far has been in a zone about three miles south of the town of Hailing, where both marine and airborne units are engaged. This region is about a mile north of the My Chanh River line, the main defense line for the city of Hue, where the tactical situation has remained stable for weeks.  
Strong Defenses  
The South Vietnamese said they had destroyed an amphibious North Vietnamese PT-76 tank and killed many enemy troops. Nevertheless, it is apparent that enemy defenses are strong, since northward progress of government forces has been negligible.  
The helicopter landing area today is about 10 miles north of the Hailing fighting, where the coast is bounded by unsheltered marshy beaches that extend about three miles inland from the sea. At the edge of the beach, clusters of hamlets extend inland all the way to Quang Tri city.  
As has been the case for the last week, U.S. tactical aircraft and B-52 heavy bombers concentrated the bulk of their attacks on Quang Tri Province and Thien Province just to the south, of which Hue is the capital.

**Alaska Eskimos Vote to Create Huge Oil-Rich Local Government**

JUNEAU, June 29 (UPI).—An 82,358-square-mile borough was voted into existence on Alaska's oil-rich North Slope by 431 Eskimos, state officials confirmed today.  
Certification of the June 22 election in five villages dotting the slope took place yesterday in Nome.  
Early today, ballots were still being counted, with returns indicating that Eben Hopson, a Barrow Eskimo, would be chairman of the world's largest local government with 56.5 million acres.  
Alaska Lt. Gov. H. D. Boucher will sign incorporation papers next Monday creating the borough, which is larger than the state of Utah and about the size of Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware combined.  
The borough—a unit of government similar to a county—will have power to tax oil company holdings in the "black gold" tundra where millions of dollars are being spent to drill wells.

**Decision Spares 600 Lives**  
**U.S. Supreme Court Voids, 5-4, State Laws on Death Penalty**

By Robert Siner  
WASHINGTON, June 29 (UPI).—The Supreme Court, in an ambiguous 5-to-4 decision today, ruled that the death penalty was unconstitutional.  
In a finding that produced nine separate opinions—one by each justice—but no clear-cut majority view, the high court spared the lives of 600 persons awaiting execution but did leave open the possibility that, with revision of state laws, capital punishment might be constitutionally permissible.  
First guillotinings in France since 1989 likely. Page 5.



Chief Justice Burger



Justice White

The ruling itself was handed down in a brief unsigned opinion—the 10th—in which the court said:  
"The imposition and carrying out of the death penalty in these cases constitutes cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the Eighth and 14th Amendments."

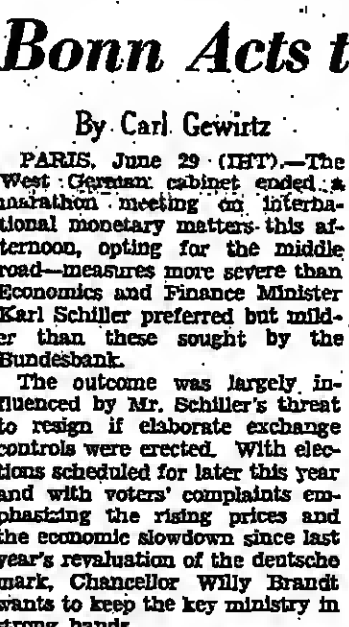
The ambiguity of the ruling was in the deep division among the five-man majority. Justices William J. Brennan Jr., Thurgood Marshall and William O. Douglas held that the death penalty was "cruel and unusual" punishment and, therefore, prohibited by the Eighth Amendment, while Justices Byron R. White and Potter Stewart based their opinions more on the haphazard manner in which the death penalty is imposed rather than on the nature of the death penalty itself. They found that the death penalty was "cruel and unusual" because it was imposed in a haphazard manner.

Justice Stewart wrote: "These death sentences are cruel and unusual in the same way that being struck by lightning is cruel and unusual."  
He said that as with lightning, the death penalty had been imposed on "a capriciously selected random handful."  
"I simply conclude," Justice Stewart declared, "that the Eighth and 14th Amendments cannot tolerate the infliction of a sentence of death under legal systems that permit this unique penalty to be so wantonly and freakishly imposed."

Four Dissents  
Justice White also held that the death penalty violates the Eighth Amendment because it is so infrequently used that it does not meet any standard as a deterrent or as retribution. Justice Douglas found that capital punishment also is incompatible with the concept of "equal protection of the laws" implicit in the Eighth Amendment.  
Chief Justice Warren E. Burger

As to victims of crime, he said, "let us hope that, with the court's decision, the terror imposed will be forgotten by those upon whom it was visited, and that our society will reap the hoped-for benefits of magnanimity."  
Justice Powell held that none of the five majority opinions "provides a constitutionally adequate foundation" for abolishing the death penalty, while Justice Rehnquist declared that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

**Schiller's Middle-of-Road Policy**  
**Bonn Acts to Curb Inflow of Capital**



Karl Schiller

PARIS, June 29 (UPI).—The West German cabinet today adopted a middle-of-the-road policy to curb the inflow of capital from abroad. The policy, which was announced by the Economics and Finance Minister Karl Schiller, was a compromise between the more radical measures proposed by the Social Democrats and the more conservative measures proposed by the Christian Democrats.

The dollar was little changed outside Germany today. It continued to trade below its established limit in Switzerland, closing at 3.75 Swiss francs with the National Bank still refusing to buy dollars to bring the rate to the 3.7035 floor. However, President Nello Celio told parliament today that the central bank could be expected to come back in the market in the "near future." Today's price was better than yesterday's 3.73 francs.  
Reaction in France  
In France, the dollar closed fractionally higher than yesterday at 6.001 commercial francs and was unchanged against the floating financial franc at 4.765.  
The lira, which has needed heavy central bank support, got a respite today with Italian markets closed for a religious holiday.  
As expected, the price of sterling continued to wobble in London, closing at \$2.484, down from yesterday's \$2.486.  
In the transformation of Pakistan's entire eastern wing, known as East Pakistan or East Bengal, into the independent republic of Bangladesh, India insists that Bangladesh, as a full partner in the "step by step" approach, is entitled to a say in the disposition of the prisoners.  
Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Prime Minister of Bangladesh, has declared his intention to try some 1,500 of the prisoners for war crimes. He has refused to discuss the question with Mr. Bhutto until Pakistan recognizes Bangladesh, a step that Islamabad is expected to take in coming weeks, but not during the present talks with India.  
An informed Indian official said today that New Delhi might be willing to return the bulk of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

**Rogers Target Of Smoke Bomb In Australia**

PERTH, Australia, June 29 (UPI).—A smoke bomb was thrown at Secretary of State William P. Rogers tonight as he was leaving a Perth hotel accompanied by his wife. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rogers appeared unhurt.  
Fighting then broke out as police moved into the crowd of anti-Vietnam war demonstrators to find out who threw the bomb. A teen-age girl and two youths were taken to a Perth police station, eyewitnesses said.  
Mr. Rogers has been visiting Southeast Asia Treaty Organization countries. He also attended a meeting earlier this week in Canberra with officials of ANZUS.

**India, Pakistan Summit Talks Held Up by Snag Over Agenda**

SEMLA, India, June 29 (NTT).—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, of Pakistan, and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, of India, remained aloof from substantive talks in their "summit" conference for the second day today, while subordinates struggled with details of the discussion's program.  
High-level foreign affairs officials of the estranged neighbor countries have been unable to agree on the order and interrelationship of the sensitive topics to be discussed in the current effort to iron out numerous disputes and fix the basis for a durable peace between Islamabad and New Delhi, reports from the conference, indicated.  
A principal snag in the talks has been the conflict between Mrs. Gandhi's desire for a package deal on the differences between the two countries and Mr. Bhutto's expressed preference for a "step by step" approach to solution, an informed official said.  
The most nagging issues concern territorial disputes involving the divided, former princely state of Kashmir and opposed military holdings along India's western border, and the fate of some 93,000 Pakistani prisoners held in India since the two-week war in which Indian forces and Bengali partisans defeated Pakistan last December.  
The December conflict resulted

**Seoul General Gets Death for Bribery**

SEOUL, June 29 (UPI).—A South Korean Army court sentenced a brigadier general to death and another brigadier general to life imprisonment today for taking bribes in connection with business deals involving military supplies.  
At the same time the court sentenced four colonels also involved in the deals to prison terms ranging from 10 to 15 years.



## Move Undercuts Protestant Plan

## IRA to Dismantle 3 Barricades in Ulster

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, June 29 (NYT).—The British government was told tonight that Roman Catholics in Londonderry were preparing to remove three barricades to "no-go" areas, a step that could ease Roman Catholic-Protestant tensions in Ulster.

William Whitelaw, Northern Ireland's administrator, reportedly told Prime Minister Edward Heath that an agreement to dismantle the barricades had been made at a meeting in the home of John Hume, a Londonderry Catholic leader. Attending the meeting were members of Mr.

Whitelaw's staff as well as representatives of the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing.

In Londonderry tonight, a spokesman for the IRA "Provos" said that they would remove three barricades that had become a "health hazard and are not safe." He said that their dismantling "in no way means the main barriers will go" and insisted that generally "the no-go parts will stay as they are."

Nevertheless, such a step will place sharp pressure on Protestant militants to halt plans to set up their own "no-go" areas in Belfast this weekend.

Mr. Whitelaw and British offi-

cials met in London through the day to discuss the threat of Protestant barricades. There were fears, public and private, that the Protestant moves this weekend could shatter the truce in Ulster.

"The cease-fire has brought a peace that is fragile," Mr. Whitelaw told the House of Commons this afternoon. "I feel sure that the message of the House is: Let those who seek to break it reflect upon their responsibilities, and their duty to maintain the queen's peace."

Mr. Whitelaw's speech followed his meeting yesterday in Belfast with members of the Ulster Defense Association, the para-military Protestant force. After the two-hour session, spokesmen for the association said that barricades would go up throughout Northern Ireland and warned that the group would resist any attempt by security forces to dismantle them.

"We are sick and tired of the attitude being shown by the British government to the IRA in Londonderry," a UDA spokesman in Belfast said.

What angers the militant Protestants in Ulster is the failure of British troops to remove the barricades in the Roman Catholic "no-go" areas of Londonderry.

These "no-go" neighborhoods in the Bogside and Creggan areas are protected by the IRA and an informal collection of street councils and volunteer committees.

To militant Protestants, these "no-go" areas humiliate symbolize Britain's acceptance of Catholic intransigence.

"We told Mr. Whitelaw our patience had come to an end," said Billy Hull, head of the powerful Loyalist Association of Workers, a group allied to the Defense Association. "The rule of law and order must apply in the whole of Northern Ireland and not only in a section of it."

Mr. Whitelaw said: "It is clear that the cease-fire by the Provisional IRA has been effective, with no significant incidence of violence since then."

"During the last two days, I have sensed a widespread feeling of relief among people in Northern Ireland that they may now hope to move freely about on their lawful occasions."

Plebiscite Rejected

The British secretary of state pointed out that representatives of the Defense Association had rejected his pleas, including an assurance of a plebiscite on the issue of uniting Ireland. Protestants, two-thirds of the population, have long sought a plebiscite to underline their conviction that a majority of Ulster's citizens oppose unification with the Irish Republic to the south, which is 95 percent Roman Catholic.

Mr. Whitelaw said: "I urge them not to take any major and precipitate action, which could destroy the opportunity created by the cease-fire."

## India Talks With Pakistan Await Agenda

## Two Sides Disagree On Basic Approach

(Continued from Page 1)

the prisoners to Pakistan if Mr. Bhutto accepted Mrs. Gandhi's proposal that the present cease-fire line in the disputed state be made an international boundary with some modifications.

The official believed that Sheikh Mujib could be persuaded to settle for a trial of a few conspicuous figures among the prisoners, and that Mr. Bhutto would be amenable to this.

A Kashmir settlement along the lines proposed by India would leave Pakistan in possession of the western part now held by Pakistani forces. The other territorial question, believed to be less difficult, concerns 2,520 square miles seized by India and 50 square miles occupied by Pakistan along the Punjab border in the December war.

## Order of Topics

A Pakistani spokesman said that the deliberations on the agenda and the order of topics for the discussions between Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Bhutto had reached "a crucial yet formative stage." Officials of the two governments met on the problem for three and a half hours in morning and afternoon sessions. Another meeting is scheduled for tomorrow morning.

Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Bhutto, who met only for routine ceremonies yesterday, remained today in their separate aeris in this cool Himalayan mountain resort, where the former British rulers of India once had their summer capital. They were to meet for another more or less formal social exchange this evening at a dinner, with Mrs. Gandhi as hostess.

Spokesmen hoped that the deliberations by subordinate officials tomorrow would produce an agenda on which the two government heads could meet later in the day. The conference had been programmed to end Saturday, hopefully in a viable agreement on the main issues separating the two countries.

The ruggedness of the conference's scenic mountain setting caused a minor disruption in the official program today when the Pakistani Foreign Secretary Iftikhar Ali Khan had been unable to progress further than the bottom of a steep footpath leading to a hotel several hundred feet above, where the briefing was to be held. Mr. Ali, who has a heart condition, sized up the climb and sent a subordinate to the briefing.



AIRLINE STRIKE—Passengers at Rome airport yesterday waiting for possible flights.

## Papers Reappear In Italy but Face New Strike Call

ROME, June 29 (AP).—Newspapers were back on the newsstands in Italy today but a strike by typographical workers threatened to halt publication again during the weekend.

Most newspapers had ceased publication for two days because of a strike by journalists protesting a decision by publishers to suspend Monday morning editions. The publishers said that the editors were too costly.

The typographical workers, calling the suspension of publication a "lockout," announced a 24-hour strike starting Saturday. This would prevent publication of afternoon papers that day and Sunday morning editions.

Meanwhile, Alitalia, Italy's national airline, canceled about 50 percent of its international flights as a 60-hour strike by pilots went into its second day. The pilots are protesting a delay in reaching a new contract to replace the one that expired on Jan. 31.

## French Police Seize 6, Break Up World Drug Ring

MARSEILLES, France, June 29 (Reuters).—Police today announced the arrest of six Frenchmen on drug charges, and said the move was the final blow against an international ring operating in Spain, Mexico and the United States.

The arrests climaxed an international police effort against the ring, which smuggled heroin and morphine base into Vera Cruz and New York by concealing the drugs in cars shipped from Spanish ports.

The first break in the case came in April 1971, when U.S. police arrested a man at the wheel of a car containing 93 kilos of pure heroin.

Later that year, a Frenchman and a woman were arrested in Spain with 112 kilos of heroin concealed in their car. Marseille police later arrested two more Frenchmen and a woman near here last February.

Five of the six new arrests disclosed today were made this month, and the other was in April, police said.

## Safety Recall Affects 4.4 Million Fords

DETROIT, June 29 (Reuters).—Ford Motor Co. said today it is recalling nearly 4.4 million of its 1970 and 1971 cars and Ranchero trucks to replace a grommet on the two front-seat shoulder belts.

When the part fails, a passenger cannot lock his harness. The recall, the second biggest ever, follows by a month a demand by Ralph Nader's aides that the company fix the defect.

## WEATHER

ALGAEVE..... 16 61 Partly cloudy  
AMSTERDAM..... 16 61 Cloudy  
ANKARA..... 24 75 Cloudy  
ATHENS..... 24 75 Partly cloudy  
BEIRUT..... 27 81 Partly cloudy  
BERLIN..... 27 81 Cloudy  
BOMBAY..... 27 81 Overcast  
BRUSSELS..... 17 63 Partly cloudy  
BUENOS AIRES..... 18 54 Very cloudy  
CAIRO..... 19 66 Cloudy  
COPENHAGEN..... 18 64 Overcast  
COSTA DEL SOL..... 22 72 Partly cloudy  
DUBLIN..... 17 54 Showers  
EDINBURGH..... 15 55 Partly cloudy  
FLORENCE..... 20 79 Very cloudy  
FRANKFURT..... 17 62 Rain  
GENEVA..... 18 53 Cloudy  
HAMBURG..... 19 68 Cloudy  
ISTANBUL..... 24 75 Partly cloudy  
LAS PALMAS..... 15 59 Rain  
LISBON..... 19 66 Partly cloudy  
LONDON..... 16 61 Cloudy  
MADRID..... 20 71 Very cloudy  
MILAN..... 18 61 Cloudy  
MONTREAL..... 20 62 Partly cloudy  
MOSCOW..... 20 68 Very cloudy  
MUNICH..... 21 70 Rain  
NICE..... 24 73 Cloudy  
OSLO..... 20 65 Very cloudy  
PARIS..... 21 72 Partly cloudy  
PRAGUE..... 20 68 Partly cloudy  
ROME..... 28 79 Partly cloudy  
SOFIA..... 28 82 Cloudy  
ST. LOUIS..... 24 74 Partly cloudy  
TEL AVIV..... 29 84 Sunny  
TUNIS..... 28 83 Sunny  
VIENNA..... 22 73 Cloudy  
WARSAW..... 20 71 Stormy  
WASHINGTON..... 22 72 Rain  
ZURICH..... 22 72 Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 7:00 GMT, others at 12:00 GMT.)

## U.S. Tribune Voids Capital Punishment

## 600 Lives Are Spared By 'Ambiguous' Ruling

(Continued from Page 1)

the ruling disregarded "the self-restraint."

He called the majority's decision "not an act of mercy, but rather an act of cowardice." He said that the five previous members had failed to apply the cases with "the deepest militancy and genuine defense legislative judgment" the judges should.

Justice Brennan cited four principles which, he said, were embodied in the Eighth Amendment and declared:

"The punishment of death is inconsistent with all four principles: death is an unmannerly and degrading punishment; it is a strong probability that it is inflicted arbitrarily; it is rejected by contemporary society; it is totally, and there is no reason to believe that it serves a penal purpose more effectively than the less severe punishment of imprisonment."

The function of these principles is to enable a court to determine whether a punishment comports with human dignity. The quite simply, does not.

Justice Marshall, characterizing capital punishment as "excess" and "morally unacceptable," added that in abolishing it, the court was achieving a major milestone in the long road up from barbarism to the approximately 70 of jurisdictions in the world which celebrate their regard for civilization and humanity by shunning capital punishment.

The chief justice in his dissent noted that the opinions of Justices Stewart and White "in the assumption that the punishment of death is now met out in a random and unpredictable manner."

He said that state legislatures may meet this objection by providing "standards for juries to follow in determining the sentence in capital cases by using narrowly defined criteria for which the penalty is imposed."

Chief Justice Burger also dealt with the assumption by the majority that the death penalty is little deterrent effect.

He wrote that the state government now would have an opportunity to "make a more penetrating study of these claims, an assessment of the deterrent influence of capital punishment, both generally and as affecting the commission of specific types of crimes."

Then, if the states felt it necessary, they could either totally remove the death penalty or could re-institute it on a selective basis, including criteria that would meet the objections of Justices White and Stewart.

The decision was made in three separate cases involving the death penalty. Two were nonfatal rape in Georgia and Texas and a third a murder in Georgia.

Ended as Punishment

The decision, besides sparing 600 persons now on death row, various prisons across the nation also abolishes the death penalty as a punishment for any crime committed in the United States. The 600 persons awaiting execution presumably will be sentenced to life imprisonment or lesser terms.

The long-term results of a decision probably will be the abolition of the death penalty. The United States for all but very few crimes as well as the general use of life terms with parole.

A type of capital punishment legislation that might be unconstitutional in the future may be along the lines of the New York State law that permits death penalty only for the murder of a police officer and for a kidnapping in prison by a person after serving a life term.

## 13 Feared Dead After In U.S. Air Crash

NEENAH, Wis., June 29 (AP).—Two passenger planes were involved in a fatal air crash today, killing 13 people and plunging into Lake Michigan today, the U.S. Federal Aviation Authority office here reported.

The office said one body was recovered immediately and the wreckage of two planes was lying in about 15 feet of water. The wreckage was recovered from the bottom of the lake today, the U.S. Federal Aviation Authority office here reported.

Eight persons were believed to be on the Air Wisconsin plane that was flying from Chicago to Milwaukee today and five were on the North Central plane which was flying from Green Bay to Chicago.

Seven Germans Killed In Air Crash In Britain

BLACKPOOL, England, June 29 (Reuters).—A West German executive jet crashed into a hotel today after taking off from the airport here tonight, killing seven of the eight German passengers on board.

The plane, a Boeing 720, owned by the West German firm, Inter City Flug, was carrying a mail when it crashed, killing a mail carrier and a passenger in the hotel. The plane was on its way to London. The cause of the crash was not yet known.

## McGovern Loses 151 Votes In California Primary Ruling

(Continued from Page 1)

mitter action put Sen. Muskie "back in the race very strongly."

Joining Sen. Humphrey in challenging the California result were supporters of Sens. Muskie, Henry M. Jackson, Washington, and Rep. Shirley Chisholm, New York, also contenders for the Democratic presidential nomination. They also had argued that since Sen. McGovern received less than a majority of the popular vote in California's Democratic primary, it was undemocratic for him to get all the delegate votes.

The courts may have to decide the matter ultimately, although McGovern supporters are expected to seek a vote by the full Democratic National Convention in Miami Beach. If the convention decides in favor of the challengers, Sen. McGovern will have only 120 of the 771 Golden State delegates.

Reflecting the popular vote in California, the delegates would then be apportioned, after Sen. McGovern's 120: Humphrey, 106; Wallace, 16; Chisholm, 13; Muskie, 6; Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty, 4; former Sen. Eugene McCarthy, 3; Sen. Jackson, 2 and New York Mayor John Lindsay, 2.

Credentials committee chairman Patricia Roberts Harris announced the committee's vote, precipitating loud groans from McGovern supporters and cheers from the others.

"Beautiful," an exuberant Humphrey man said. "I saw it, but ask me tomorrow if I believe it."

Court Ruling

Last week a federal judge in California ruled that Sen. McGovern was legally entitled to keep all the 271 delegates. But Joseph A. Califano Jr., the Democratic National Committee's general counsel, told Credentials Committee members he was ready to argue that the nation's judiciary had no right to become involved in the affairs of political parties.

The credentials panel's deliberations intensified the already displayed bitterness among the various candidates' factions, with each side claiming the others were using pressure tactics and ignoring party reform principles in favor of gaining selfish partisan advantage.

A McGovern delegate from Massachusetts, Ted Barrett, called the vote today "flat-out political hijacking." Mississippi delegate Hodding Carter termed it "the shallowest kind of political expediency."

But speaking for the challengers, Arthur Toll, of Los Angeles, said it was "not unfair to eliminate something that's illegal."

He said the delegate apportionment after the June 6 primary had figuratively ignored the will of more than half the state's Democrats who voted.

Attorney Edwin Weiss, who joined Mr. Toll in the challenge, charged that Sen. McGovern's delegation on the Credentials Committee had been given undue power and "there should be no kingmaker except the people."

Berkeley Mayor Warren Zwickner, a California delegate, retorted, "There has been no violation of any rule with respect to the California delegation."

If 10 percent of the Credentials Committee supports the expected McGovern challenge to today's

vote, a floor fight at Miami Beach, where the convention opens July 10, would be assured, and California's delegates would not be allowed to vote on the credentials issue.

The size of today's pro-McGovern vote assured that the challenge would materialize.

Vietnamese Toll On Both Sides Rises for Week

SAIGON, June 29 (Reuters).—Vietnamese deaths in the current Communist offensive rose on both sides last week and two Americans were killed in action and 22 wounded, it was announced here today.

The South Vietnamese command said North Vietnamese battle deaths rose to 3,300 in the week ending last Saturday—127 more than during the previous week.

South Vietnamese losses rose to 836 killed and 3,003 wounded, compared to 724 killed and 2,539 wounded in the week before.

Total U.S. casualties were the lowest since the week ending March 26 before the offensive opened. Last week, eight Americans were killed in action and 27 were wounded.

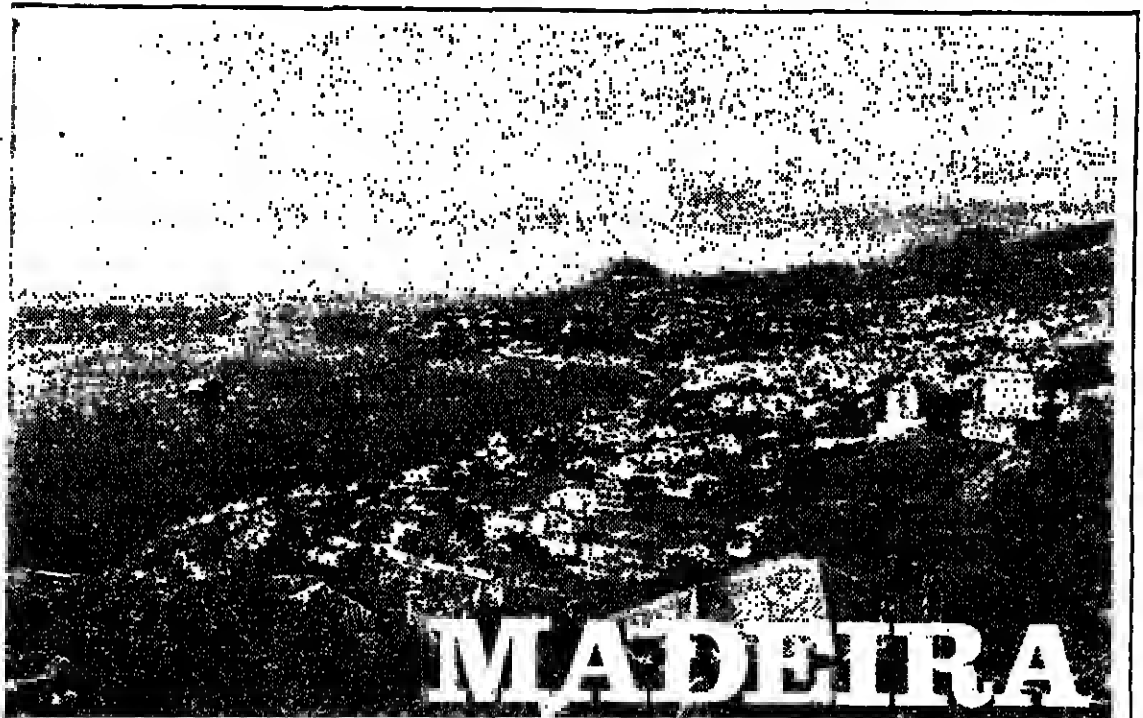
The number of U.S. servicemen missing or captured rose by 21 to 1,630, the U.S. command reported. In addition, 10 Americans died of such non-hostile causes as sickness and accidents.

## Enjoy a quiet drink with a Canadian tonight.



Canadian Club. The distinctively smooth whisky that's known around the world for its mellow good taste. So... join the Club. You'll be in good company. And good spirits.

Canadian Club  
"The Best In The House" in 87 lands



Average temperature: 63° F. Winter, 71° F. Summer Year-round sea bathing. Mountain peaks rising to 6,000 feet. Exotic flowers: orchids, poinsettias, jacarandas, carnations, etc... Deep-sea fishing, water-skiing, tennis, golf, bullock sledges, the famous toboggan run in a wicker basket.

Casino — Minigolf — Comfortable hotels — all categories — fleets. Celebrated wines and embroideries — Churches — Museums.

**REID'S HOTEL**

5 STARS AND A TRADITION WHICH SOME VERY DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE HAVE DISCOVERED

**HOTEL SANTA ISABEL**

Madira's guest hotel

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**HOTEL VILA RAMOS**

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**Algeria Returns Skyjack Ransom**

ALGERIA, June 29 (AP).—The \$500,000 paid by two Americans who hijacked a Western Airlines jet to Algeria June 3 has been returned to the airline; its president announced last night.

Robert O. Kinsey said Alt Mesaudine, the president of Algeria's national airline, handed the money over to him.

While Roger Holder, 23, and Catherine Kerkow, 20, hijacked a Boeing-727 on a flight from Los Angeles to Seattle, transferred to a long-range Boeing-720 and asked for asylum after they landed in Algeria. So far there has been no word of action on their request.

**Russia Honors American**

MOSCOW, June 29 (Reuters).—American agricultural scientist Norman Borlaug today elected a member of the Soviet Agricultural Academy. This reported other foreigners elected were Irwin Watson of Sydney University, George William Cooke, deputy director of Britain's Rothamsted agricultural experimental station, and Kaare Freuer of the Swedish Royal Academy of Agriculture and Forestry.

ملازمه الام



## Senate Votes 6-Billion Poverty Bill

### Suffers Defeat Democratic Bill

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP).—Senate passed a \$6.6-billion poverty bill today after defeating a Republican attempt to cut the independent corporation to run the legal services for the poor.

The measure, approved 74-16, is to conference with the House which passed its version earlier.

The bill authorizes funds for programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity for three years. Its allocations would be \$1 billion more than President Nixon has asked for the program.

It is the second time that the Senate has rejected the provision to cut the independent corporation for the legal

#### Trusts Bill Rejected

First effort to kill the provisions was rejected, 46-37, Monday afternoon, sponsored by Sen. Roman L. Hruska, R., who defeated, 56-34, administration officials and the Hruska move that the corporation as created in the bill, which was rejected by the Democrats, was unacceptable.

The bill would permit private attorneys to engage in legal work, lobbying and activities not directly related to the needs of the poor.

Republicans said that the bill would lead to broad suits by legal-services lawyers, one that succeeded in getting residency requirements for

new bill gives the President right to name 10 of the corporation's 19 directors so he could control it, Sen. Gaylord, D., Wis., said.

## aps Removed, are Retained Justice Dept.

WASHINGTON, June 29 (UPI).—Justice Department revealed today that six eavesdropping devices were removed as a result of the Supreme Court outlawing any domestic spying not authorized by a court

T. Maroney, in charge of the department's Internal Security Division, said 27 wiretaps remained in effect, on individuals and organizations, and that "practically all" surveillance devices, which included microphones and wiretaps, were connected to intelligence about foreign groups before a Judiciary Committee headed by Sen. J. Edward Brooke, D., Mass., said that none of the wiretaps directed at "wholly foreign organizations."

Last week, Attorney General G. Kleindienst announced he had ordered the termination of all electronic surveillance cases involving domestic groups that conflict with the



VISITING—Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D., Minn., talking to Alabama Gov. George Wallace in Silver Spring, Md., hospital. Sen. Humphrey, feeling he had been conspicuous by his absence from list of candidates visiting Gov. Wallace, spent an hour with the wounded Southern politician talking about the Democratic platform.

### Angry at Weakened Convention Role

## House Democrats Reject Party Reforms

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, June 29 (UPI).—House Democrats repudiated proposed party reforms yesterday, calling instead for "further investigation and study."

The bitterly divided Democrats, meeting in closed session, voted

105 to 50 for a resolution denouncing the proposed reforms as "not in the best interests of the Democratic party."

The caucus action is purely advisory, with no direct or binding effect on delegates who will vote on the proposed party reforms at the Democratic National Convention next month.

However, the caucus vote reflected the deep concern of so-called "party regulars," such as most members of Congress and other elected officials, over what they view as an effort of reformers to take over the party.

The vote also appeared to reflect the frustration of many House Democrats over not being chosen delegates to this year's convention.

House involvement in the convention will be sharply below previous years. Only 41 members of the House were chosen as delegates, as compared with 85 four years ago.

#### Senators' Role

The role of Senate Democrats in the convention has been even more drastically curtailed, with only 17 chosen as delegates.

In offering the resolution, Rep. Frank Annunzio, D., Ill., warned that the proposed reforms would encourage "activists and militants to take over the party."

The new party structure, approved last week by the convention's Rules Committee, would sharply enlarge the role of grassroots Democrats in party affairs, stripping party "regulars" of much of their power.

The reforms call for radical alterations in the party's National Committee, creation of biennial party conferences to set policy, heavy emphasis on involvement by women, blacks and the young, and establishment of a card-carrying national party membership.

The reforms were proposed by commissions headed by Representatives Donald Fraser, of Minnesota, and James G. O'Hara, of Michigan. The Fraser commission had originally been headed by Sen. George McGovern, of South Dakota, now the front-runner for the Democratic presidential nomination.

#### 'A Better Shambles'

Criticizing the party reforms, Rep. Wayne L. Hays, of Ohio, said that "the Democratic party is in shambles, and this isn't going to make it a better shambles." He is one of the few House delegates to the convention.

Other Democrats, largely those from big-city machines and Southern states, expressed concern that the combination of proposed party reforms and the selection of Sen. McGovern as the presidential nominee would lead to disaster for the Democrats this fall.

Nothing that the reforms stress representation for women, youth, blacks and Spanish-speaking Americans, Rep. Annunzio told the caucus, "I tell you, they can't win this election alone. We need them, but we also need all the other segments that make up America."

Rep. Annunzio is not a convention delegate. However, seven other Illinois members of the House are delegates—by far the largest number of any state delegation.

While not endorsing the reform package, Speaker Carl Albert, of Oklahoma, also a convention delegate, urged the caucus not to pass the Annunzio resolution. He said it would be "counterproductive at this time," an obvious appeal to fellow Democrats not to split the party.

### Truman Falls; Has X-Rays

KANSAS CITY, June 29 (AP).—Former President Harry S. Truman, 88, was examined by doctors at a hospital here yesterday after he slipped and fell at his home in nearby Independence, Mo., Tuesday night. A hospital spokesman said, X-rays indicated that there were no complications. Mr. Truman returned to his home.

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## Immunity of Congressmen Reduced by High Court Ruling

WASHINGTON, June 29 (UPI).—The Supreme Court ruled today that the immunity of a senator or congressman from questioning by outsiders, such as grand juries, does not extend to matters other than immediate congressional business.

The 5-to-4 ruling means that an aide of Sen. Mike Gravel, D., Alaska, must appear before a Boston grand jury investigating the leaking of the Pentagon papers.

Justice Byron R. White, speaking for the majority, ruled that Leonard E. Redberg, a Gravel assistant, must answer the grand jury's questions.

Justice White said that Sen. Gravel's arrangements to have excerpts from the secret Vietnam documents published by Beacon Press "were not part and parcel of the legislative process."

A congressman's immunity rests on the clause in the Constitution that provides that "... for any speech or debate in either house, the senators and representatives... shall not be questioned in any other place."

#### Extended by Decisions

In a discussion of the clause, Justice White said that earlier decisions have extended it "beyond the legislative sphere."

"That senators generally perform certain acts in their official capacity as senators does not necessarily make all such acts legislative in nature," the opinion said.

The high court in other actions on this final day of its 1971-72 term:

● Ruled 5-3 that a member of

Congress may be tried and convicted in court for conduct such as bribery even though it was tied to his legislative conduct.

The ruling involved the bribery indictment of former Sen. Daniel S. Brewster, D., Md., who claimed that his senatorial immunity applied to his case.

● Held 5-4 that newsmen have no special right to refuse to cooperate with grand juries.

#### Manila Fire Kills 17

MANILA, June 29 (Reuters).—Seventeen people were killed Tuesday when fire swept through a private hospital here, the Red Cross reported. Another 21 people were reported injured in the blaze which took firemen three hours to bring under control.

The decision, in three cases, said that "the Constitution does not, as it never has, exempt the newsmen from performing the citizen's normal duty of appearing and furnishing information relevant to the grand jury's task."

Rejected was the argument that freedom of speech and press require that newsmen generally be given immunity from grand jury questioning on material gathered from "confidential sources."

● Ruled 5 to 3 that nontenured teachers have no constitutional right to a hearing from colleges that fail to renew their contracts.

The court said that no hearing is required under the 14th Amendment unless the teacher can show that the nonrenewal of his contract deprived him of his "liberty or property."

● Held that the First Amend-

ment does not preclude the attorney general from barring foreign citizens who are invited to lecture in this country.

## 200,000 Toys Recalled In U.S. as Dangerous

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP).—The Food and Drug Administration today announced the recall of more than 200,000 toys banned as hazardous to children.

The 10 types of toys involved include squeeze dolls, toy lawn mowers, rattles, musical balls, musical typewriters, and wooden toy soldiers. All have parts that can slice, puncture, be swallowed or inhaled. Last week the FDA announced the recall of 13 other types of toys.

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### The clearing customs problem.

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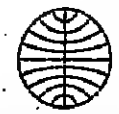
At the new Pan Am terminal, there'll be 36 customs positions. That's more than any other airline has.

Which means lines (if there are any) will be shorter than any others.

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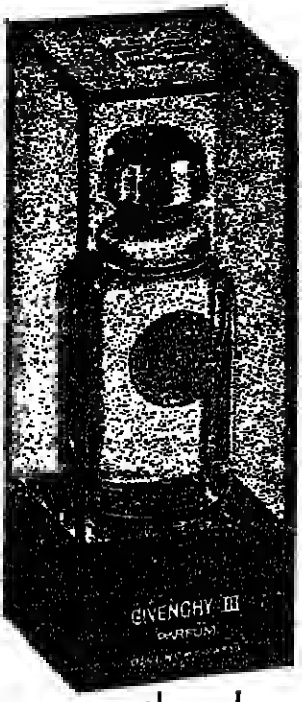
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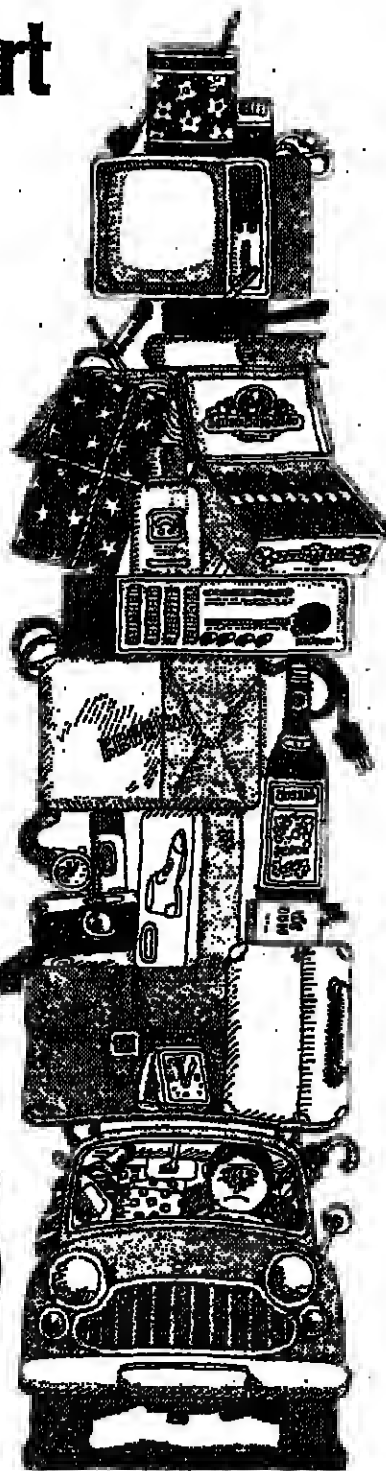
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### Before House Committee

## Rusk Says Any Negotiation With Hanoi Regime Is Futile

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, June 29 (NYT).—Dean Rusk returned to Capitol Hill yesterday and lectured Congress, as he did when he was secretary of state, on the need for a firm defense posture and the futility of negotiating with the North Vietnamese.

Acknowledging that his views often made him sound like a man "from another age," Mr. Rusk also told a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee that the United States should not let the strategic arms limitation agreements produce a sense of euphoria or unilateral concessions to the Russians, since that might tempt them to take reckless steps.

Mr. Rusk, who served under Presidents Lyndon B. Johnson and John F. Kennedy, said the failure to end the Vietnam war was the greatest disappointment of the Johnson administration. He said he doubted if the Nixon administration would have any better luck in negotiating an end to the conflict.

Noting that American public opinion tends toward disengaging from Southeast Asia, Mr. Rusk said, "If I were in Hanoi, I wouldn't negotiate. Why should I?"

### Now a Teacher

Mr. Rusk, who now teaches at the University of Georgia, has sought to avoid the limelight since leaving office in 1969 after eight years as secretary of state. Mr. Rusk noted that this was his first appearance before a House committee since retiring from office. He made an appearance before a Senate committee last year.

Today's session was part of the subcommittee's inquiry into Amer-

ican "national security policy and the changing world alignment." The subcommittee is headed by Rep. Clement J. Zablocki, D. Wis., who was one of Mr. Rusk's strongest supporters while he was secretary of state.

Mr. Rusk acknowledged that his views have not changed much since he left office.

Essentially, he has stressed that the lessons of the 1930s and the post-World War II years should not be lost. He has interpreted the Vietnam involvement as an effort to stem aggression and prevent a bigger war. If that had been done in the 1930s when Hitler first seized the Ruhr, World War II might have been avoided, Mr. Rusk contended.

### Repeating Mistakes

"I tell my students today not to correct the mistakes of their fathers by adopting those of their grandfathers," he said, referring to what he described as a trend toward neo-isolationism reminiscent of the 1930s.

He said he recalled that when he was a senior in college the Japanese invaded Manchuria, and everyone said, "That's a long way off."

He added, "But a few years later I was in uniform in Burma, and that's even further away." Mr. Rusk, who is an adviser on arms-control matters for the Nixon administration, said he would support the strategic arms limitation agreements, but that he is disappointed with the accord on offensive arms, which he said seems to open the way for an arms race in areas not covered. He said he does not agree with those who would not go ahead with arms programs, since he is confident the Russians will

## Socialist International Urges Concessions by U.S., Hanoi

VIENNA, June 29 (AP).—The Socialist International today concluded its four-day congress here with a call on the American government to name a date for withdrawal of all U.S. troops in Vietnam, and on North Vietnam to release Americans held as prisoners of war.

But the congress did not condemn the United States over the war in Vietnam as some delegates had demanded during the discussions.

The Vietnam resolution, which the congress passed unanimously, said: "The Socialist International requests the U.S. government to announce a date for the early withdrawal of all American military units, and requests as well

the North Vietnamese government to offer a reasonable arrangement for the release of all American prisoners of war."

The Socialist International comprises 57 Socialist parties. A number of them are the ruling government parties in Western Europe—such as in West Germany, the Scandinavian countries and neutral Austria. Twenty-eight of them took part in the congress.

Austria's Karl Czernetz, in introducing the Vietnam resolution, said it had been the "most difficult topic to agree on."

### Brandt, Kreisky Warning

During the congress, West Germany's Willy Brandt and Austria's Bruno Kreisky—who head their countries' governments as well as their Socialist parties—had warned against a new Socialist anti-Americanism.

The American Socialist party's Paul Feldman, in a speech yesterday, rejected charges by some delegates that the United States was now "the center of reaction and imperialism in the world." Another resolution adopted at the final session condemned "the wave of violence and terrorism that today is sweeping across the world—in the form of right-wing terrorism movements or of left-wing terrorism by various neo-anarchist minority groups."

The British Labor party voted against the resolution on terrorism. Labor party delegate Tom Driberg explained, "Of course we too, are against terrorism, but the whole content of this resolution is too loosely worded." The British Labor party also abstained from voting on a resolution halting "the progress of the economic integration of Europe." Delegate Judith Hart explained: "We abstained because we did not make any contribution."

She did not elaborate. Labor party leader Harold Wilson, in an obviously angry speech yesterday, had rejected all criticism by Continental Socialists of the Labor party stand against British membership in the Common Market, warning them not to interfere.



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GREETINGS—Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Ceylonese Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike in Peking Wednesday in his first appearance since Nixon visit.

## U.S. House Leaders See Chou; Talk Is 'Frank, Fascinating'

By Selig S. Harrison

PEKING, June 29 (UP).—U.S. House Republican leader Gerald Ford, of Michigan, said today after a meeting with Chinese Premier Chou En-lai that "a settlement of the Vietnam war will clearly have to be pursued directly with the North Vietnamese and not through the intervention of other powers."

Rep. Ford, House Democratic leader Hale Boggs, of Louisiana, their wives and aides were guests of honor at a dinner given by Mr. Chou last night from 10 p.m. until midnight. Then the premier took the two congressional leaders aside for three hours of separate conversation, ending shortly after 3 a.m. Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua was also present.

The meeting with the two congressional leaders coincided with an announcement that China and North Vietnam signed a supplementary economic and military aid agreement for 1972 Wednesday. No details on the new agreement were available. Rep. Ford said in an interview that the exchange with Premier Chou was "detailed, frank, broad, fascinating, interesting, enlightening and thoroughly satisfactory. It was the frankest conversation I have ever had or could imagine having with a leader in a position of this responsibility."

### Obvious Mutual Interest

He declined to comment further, beyond stating that the talks covered "matters of obvious mutual interest at this time," including the prospects for a Vietnam peace settlement, the future of Taiwan, Sino-U.S. trade and medical and cultural exchanges.

Despite differences of views, he said, the meeting was "comfortable and extremely rewarding, conducted in an excellent spirit of candor and friendship."

He added that he and Rep. Boggs had had an "excellent" three-hour meeting yesterday with Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao. An official Chinese announcement said only that the premier, the vice-foreign minister and Chang Hsi-jo, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, had hosted a dinner for the two leaders and that "after the banquet, Premier Chou En-lai and others met the U.S. House leaders and their party."

### Precedence Given Ceylon

The two congressmen arrived here Tuesday from Shanghai and were guests of honor at a dinner held by the People's Institute. At a symposium and sports fete later that evening at the Peking Central Gymnasium, they were upstaged by visiting Premier Sirimavo Bandaranaike of Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon). Mrs. Bandaranaike occupied the position of honor next to Premier Chou in the official box, while the Amer-

### 83 Degrees in Arctic

OSLO, June 29 (Reuters).—People living above the arctic circle in northern Norway sweltered in temperatures of 83 degrees F today.

### Equivalent of \$155 Million

## Pentagon Said to Use Rat Of Exchange to Help Saigon

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, June 29 (NYT).—The Defense Department, a staff report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee disclosed yesterday, devised a two-tier system of monetary exchange rates to pump an additional \$155 million into the South Vietnamese economy last year.

The report suggested that the Defense Department had resorted to such monetary operations, which it contended resulted in a subsidy to the Saigon government, as a way of offsetting congressional reductions in economic aid last year to South Vietnam.

The Defense Department monetary operation, according to the report, worked in the following fashion: As part of an economic stabilization program inaugurated by the Saigon government at the suggestion of the United States, the monetary exchange rate for the South Vietnamese piaster was increased in October, 1970, from 118 piasters for a dollar to 275 piasters, and then in November, 1971, to 410 piasters. These revised exchange rates, designed to encourage the flow of dollars into South Vietnam, applied to private transactions, such as those of U.S. servicemen exchanging their pay in "military scrip" dollars for local currency.

### Rate Raised in April

The Defense Department, meanwhile, continued to maintain an exchange rate of 118 piasters for a dollar in its official transactions of purchasing South Vietnamese piasters. It was not until April that the exchange rate for these official government-to-government transactions was finally raised to the point where it is now: 435 piasters for a dollar.

The net effect, according to the report, was that South Vietnam had devalued its piaster for private transactions as a way of attracting foreign currencies, while for official transactions with the United States a much lower exchange rate was maintained, thus permitting South Vietnam to get more dollars for the piasters purchased by the Defense Department.

As a result, the report said, Defense Department purchases of piasters provided \$271 million in dollars for the South Vietnamese government in 1971. But if the official exchange rate had been increased in keeping with the other rates, the report noted, the Defense Department, in its purchase of piasters, could have bought the same quantity of goods and services for \$116 million.

## Mussolini's Son Sues Over Story On Pope's Death

ROME, June 29 (AP).—R. Mussolini, 43, son of Benito Mussolini, today sued the set of Eugene Cardinal Tisio who was quoted as saying French cardinal considered death of Pope Pius XI a "death of Mussolini."

The secretary, Msgr. G. Roche, was quoted as saying late cardinal was convinced Pius XI died in 1939 from poisoning.

The Vatican has denied report Msgr. Roche, who was cited by the Vatican of giving 12 boxes of Cardinal's personal papers away, Rome, failed to produce document supporting his claim.

Mr. Mussolini termed the report "lies," and he sued Roche and the director of Italian magazine which, the story and interview Msgr. Roche.

Mr. Mussolini asked the court pronounce the report false and that it order the deletion of all documents concerning the death of Pope Pius XI.

### Berliner Swims to W

WEST BERLIN, June 29.—An 18-year-old East German youth swam a canal in the West Berlin early today, re West Berlin despite a brace of gunfire from pursuing guards. West Berlin police his 20-year-old companion captured.

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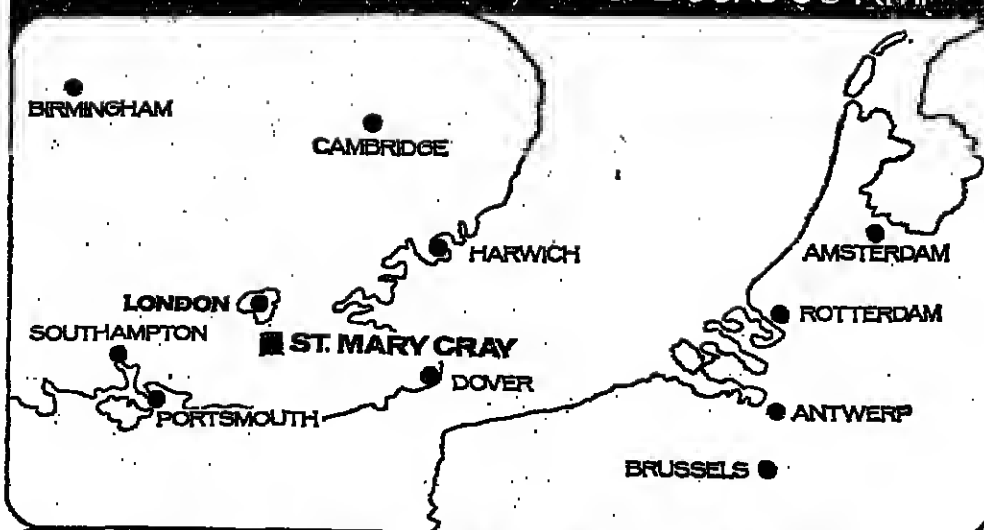
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## 2 French Prison Killers Face First Guillotining Since 1969

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, June 29 (UPI).—Two men were sentenced to death tonight by a court in Troyes and may become the first men guillotined in France since 1969.

Though public opinion had been running strongly against the death penalty, the murder of a guard and nurse at Clairvaux prison last September by the two men sentenced today changed that. Following the Clairvaux murders a poll showed 58 percent in favor of keeping the death penalty.

President Georges Pompidou has commuted the handful of death sentences sent for his confirmation since he took office in 1969, but he clearly indicated at a news conference last September that the Clairvaux murders had influenced his thinking. He cited the case of a man who murdered his wife, was given a life sentence and then paroled. He married again and murdered his second wife. Mr. Pompidou also indicated that safety within prisons might be influenced by maintenance of the death penalty.

If Mr. Pompidou refuses to commute today's sentences, and decides not to move to end the

death penalty, as he had hoped to do upon taking office, it largely will have been the personality of Claude Buffet, 35, that influenced him.

Buffet, who with his accomplice Roger Bontems, 38, was condemned today, was a killer without remorse. He was sentenced to life in 1970 for the murder of a young woman "for the sensation," as he told the court. He was caught while trying to strangle a 5-year-old girl and later confessed to 44 robbery attacks on women. During his first trial he asked the court for the death sentence, and was refused.

This time he was not. Though Bontems stood quivering in the dock when the death sentence was demanded, Buffet smiled and clapped his hands. Yesterday, he stood to tell Henri Le Corno, director of French prisons, that his only regret was that he had not cut Mr. Le Corno's throat in place of the prison nurse.

Thierry Levy, a defense attorney, described Buffet today as a "man who has lost his taste for living and his interest in the outcome of this trial." Mr. Levy

## House Refuses Funds to Make Capitol Bigger

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP).—The House overrode its leaders yesterday and refused to appropriate funds for enlarging the Capitol in order to provide more office space.

By a vote of 197 to 181, it rejected a leadership-backed proposal to go ahead with final plans for expanding the West Front of the Capitol at an estimated cost of \$80 million.

The House then agreed by voice vote to a Senate-passed provision that would prevent any final planning for or construction of the West Front project without approval of Congress.

said that Buffet had been rejected during his childhood and since then had adopted the attitude, "society loathes me, I loathe society."

In a final statement, half screamed at judge and jury, Buffet demanded again to be sent to the guillotine.

## Guerrillas to Keep Raiding Israel

BEIRUT, June 29 (UPI).—Palestinian guerrillas will continue their raids "in the depth of Israeli-held territory," using all Arab countries as their springboard, but will have Lebanon's "special circumstances" in consideration, guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat said tonight.

The statement, which was distributed by the Palestinian news agency, Wafa, followed Beirut and Cairo newspaper reports that the guerrillas agreed to freeze their operations against Israel from Lebanon.

"The Palestinian revolution is fully intent on safeguarding Lebanon's interest and has Lebanon's special circumstances in consideration," Mr. Arafat said.

"However, and in spite of this, we have told Lebanese and Arab officials that the principal aim of the Palestinian revolution is to continue the armed struggle against the Zionist enemy."

Perform Their Duty  
"Our revolutionaries will continue to carry their guns and perform their duty in the depth of our occupied land, considering that the entire Arab arena is their principal and natural springboard," Mr. Arafat added. Beirut newspapers yesterday

reported that all guerrilla groups operating in the south of Lebanon had agreed to suspend operations against Israel in order to deny Israel a pretext for continuing the attacks.

But last night, a communique issued by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine General Command said the group

would continue its operations against Israel from Arab states. The communique said that the General Command would avoid firing rockets from Arab territory against Israeli targets and would concentrate on launching operations inside Israeli-held territories.

The command is one of the smaller groups with a reported 400 to 500 guerrillas in Lebanon and Syria.

A second guerrilla group, the Syrian-backed Al Saika, indicated its unhappiness with the agreement to suspend operations against Israel, but said it would abide by it.

Israel Denies Attack  
TEL AVIV, June 29 (UPI).—Israel denied reports from Damascus today that four Palestinian guerrillas attacked Israeli positions in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights Monday night, killing several Israeli soldiers and damaging property.

At the same time, a military spokesman announced that Maj. Gen. Yitzhak Hoff replaced Maj. Gen. Mordechai Gur today as commander of the northern front. The area includes the Lebanese border and the Golan Heights. An army source described the switch as "routine."

## Oldenburg Named Director Of N.Y.'s MOMA

NEW YORK, June 29 (UPI).—Richard E. Oldenburg, acting director of the Museum of Modern Art, has been appointed its director, it was announced yesterday by David Rockefeller, board chairman, and William S. Paley, president. The appointment is effective immediately.

Mr. Oldenburg became acting director of the New York museum last January when John B. Hightower resigned from the financially troubled institution. Although Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Paley said they had accepted Mr. Hightower's resignation "with deep regret," it was understood that the resignation had been requested.



WALTER POONISCH—Walter Poonisch swimming in his shark cage in the Florida Straits.

## Swimmer, 58, Goes 90 Miles to Florida, Fighting Off Sharks

AMI, June 29 (AP).—Walter Poonisch claimed the world's swimming record yesterday after a 90-mile trip up the coast of Florida during which shark attacks twice sent him out of his tow cage. "They tore the hell out of the m of the cage," said the 58-year-old former baker from a City, Ohio.

Poonisch said he lost some 25 pounds between 4 p.m. and 1 p.m. yesterday, when he climbed out of the water. Some 20 miles east of Miami.

He went through the last of his strokes, a seven-foot brown shark cruised toward his tent-like, chickenwire cage, designed to protect him against such threats. A crewman in an escort boat could shoot it, the shark

the records for ocean swims are haphazard at best. Poonisch said the longest previous one covered 60 miles.

## Nation Panel Turns Down U.S. Whaling Moratorium

WASHINGTON, June 29 (NYT).—States proposals for a 10-year moratorium on whaling were tonight by the 14-nation whaling commission.

Whaling groups; they were down by a 6-to-4 vote, or abstentions. "We were disappointed," said E. Train, chairman of the United States Council on Mental Quality, who heads U.S. delegation. "What shows is that the whaling in the world is essentially dominated by commercial interests. They call

for a moratorium. The nations that supported the moratorium, besides the United States, were Britain, Argentina and Mexico. Those opposed the ban on whaling in the Soviet Union and the two nations that take an 80 percent of the annual catch. They were Iceland, Norway, Panama, South Africa.

Abstainers were Canada, Denmark and France, rain, disclosing the vote.

## Rafael Garcia-Valino, 73, Key Aide to Franco in War

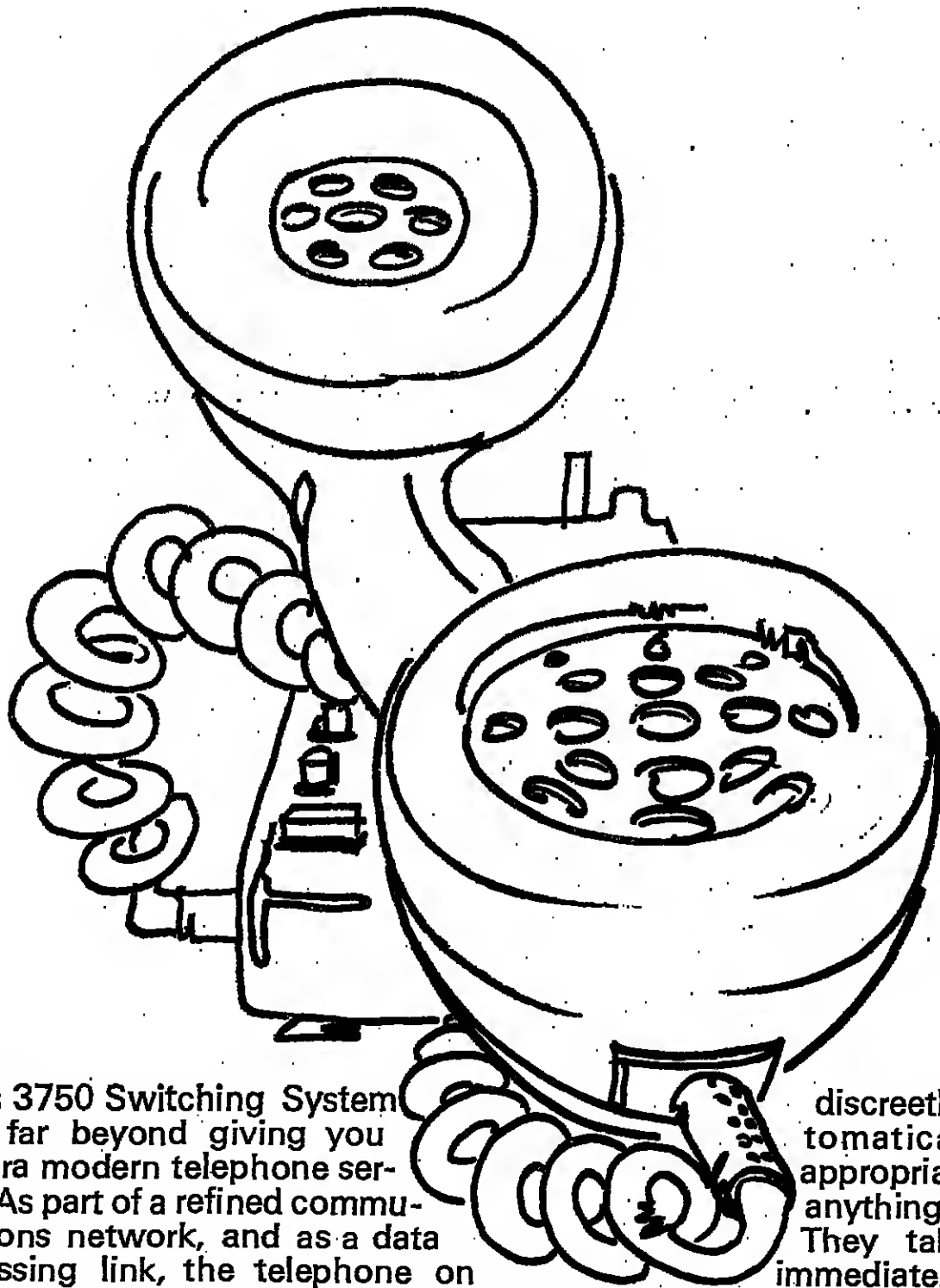
BARCELONA, June 29 (Reuters).—Rafael Garcia-Valino played a decisive role in Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Nationalist forces win 39 Civil War, died in a here early today. Garcia-Valino conducted a series of key campaigns in Spain in the early part of the war and went on to the conquest of Asturias, and to smash the Republican lines from the Mediterranean. He was held a number of times in military and government.

Charles Tazewell (FELFIELD, N. H., June 29).—Charles Tazewell, 72, of "The Littlest Angel," a story, died Monday at his home. "The Littlest Angel" is its 38th printing and has translated into many languages. Mr. Tazewell was also a scriptwriter for television and the author of several children's stories.

Dr. J. Frank (NEW YORK, June 29 (NYT)).—Dr. J. Frank, 39, a scientific researcher of the General Electric Co., died in a Zurich hospital of a coronary attack. He was an assistant professor at the University of Geneva and a consultant for the International Atomic Energy Commission in Paris before 1960.

DEATH NOTICE  
Mrs. Mary Caldwell, nee Smith, Mrs. Matilda-Fredrick, regrets to announce the death of Mr. Mary-Matilda Caldwell, nee Smith, June 28 at the age of 19. The funeral will be held on Friday, June 30, at 10:30 a.m. at the funeral home of Mr. J. J. Smith, 125 Boulevard de la Paix, Paris. The family will be received from 4 to 6 p.m. at the residence of Mrs. Caldwell, 125 Boulevard de la Paix, Paris.

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If you'd like to know more about the incredibly versatile 3750 information station, call your IBM branch office.

# IBM



## Black Power Comes of Age

A number of black politicians declared at a news conference with George S. McGovern the other day that they had amassed 96 3/4 hitherto uncommitted delegate votes to support his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the presidency. Sen. McGovern promptly announced that this accession had swollen his vote toll sufficiently to assure him a first ballot victory at Miami. The black vote tally from this exercise shrank at 4 p.m. that day to 74 3/4, but it may rise again as undoubtedly will the overall McGovern total. Whether, however, the black votes delivered in this maneuver finally come out to be 74 3/4 or 80 or even 96 3/4 or whether this was the exact block of votes that actually put McGovern over the top, the vent and the symbolism are both real and important. Black political power has come of age.

Back in June, 1966, during the heyday of the civil rights movement when Stokely Carmichael first shouted, "Black Power," many whites were frightened and a lot of blacks were puzzled. What did it mean? Who would it hurt? Could it help anyone? At first it looked as if the hostile overtones were destined to be dominant. Blacks began to withdraw in substantial ways from the frail and laboriously built integrated mechanisms which had seemed to many to be the solution to the racial problems in the courts. Then there were the urban rebellions which suddenly stopped with an apparent slow slide into quiescence and regression. Depression spread through the black community and also touched white civil rights allies.

But underneath it all, a quiet revolution seems to have been taking place. The black withdrawal marked not merely hostility and isolation, but also a time of quiet appraisal of black needs and a rise in the determination of blacks to develop greater self-sufficiency and their own solutions to their own problems. They wanted the nation to heed their needs as they perceived them rather than to continue tagging along picking up whatever happened to fall off the back of the liberal bandwagon. At the same time, a real revolution was taking place in black political participation. The Voting Rights Act was passed in 1965 and by 1967 there were 475 black office holders. By this year, the number had grown to 2,361. Between 1965 and 1972, the number of blacks in Congress had grown from 6 to 14.

With numbers sufficient to form a critical mass, black politicians began taking themselves and the political process seriously. They concluded that black votes, delivered in great lumps in recent years to the Demo-

cratic party, hadn't been paid for in real political terms and that the Republican party wasn't even listening. Early in 1971, a growing determination among black politicians to participate in a more significant and more sophisticated way in the 1972 electoral process developed into a series of quiet strategy meetings around the country. The Black Congressional Caucus became one of the most serious segments of black activist America.

The politicians argued a variety of strategies for 1972 in their meetings and then held a convention in Gary, Ind. There, black people mapped their own demands and later the congressional caucus developed a black bill of rights which was shorter, but substantially similar. Then, as the McGovern train picked up speed on the way to Miami, a number of politicians, notably Delegate Walter Fauntroy, decided it was time for blacks to move and to move decisively. Fauntroy and others began serious political negotiations with the McGovern people, not in the old framework of asking the candidate to say something good about brotherhood, but in the new mold of presenting black-developed demands and then bargaining for political quid pro quos. The McGovern camp wanted the votes and went along with much of the Black Congressional Caucus's bill of rights and other demands. Hard political bargaining ensued which seemed to satisfy everyone, whereupon Fauntroy, Congressman Louis Stokes and William Clay and others began rounding up some critical votes and then delivered them at a critical time.

But it is clear that it was also serious hard-nosed American politics played with the thumping rhythms of soul, and not some pale imitation of life. And it was clearly the first time blacks had participated in as serious, critical and political a way in a major American political party's decision-making process. In addition, no matter how McGovern fares, it did set on track a black mode of participation in the political process in this country which is not likely to be reversed in the near future. Can anyone imagine a future candidate scrounging for the last few votes and not investigating the possibility that one of his black friends in politics could deliver at least some of them to him?

Both for those who remember black people segregated behind a chicken wire fence at the 1928 Democratic National Convention in Kansas City and for those who were troubled in 1966 about what black power might come to mean, the events of this past week must have come as a welcome revelation.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Bombs for Peace?

The United States is a four-time loser in the bombing of North Vietnam's only steel plant. The fifth bombing last weekend again has halted production there, but it is unlikely that it will hamper North Vietnam's war effort any more significantly than did the other four. Nor is there any substantial military purpose to be achieved in the stepped-up aerial attacks this week in the Hanoi-Haiphong area, which undoubtedly are taking a heavy civilian toll.

The Pentagon Papers revealed the futility of bombing so-called strategic targets in underdeveloped North Vietnam. President Nixon and his aides may not have been willing to accept this Johnson administration study. But a secret Nixon administration analysis in 1969 by Henry Kissinger's National Security Council Staff along with seven other government agencies reached a similar conclusion.

This first Kissinger National Security Study Memorandum showed that almost four years of American bombing destroyed \$500 to \$700 million of capital stock, military facilities and current production in North Vietnam. But aid from other Communist countries during this period totalled \$3 billion, four to six times as much. "In terms of total economic and military resources available to support the war, North Vietnam is better off today (1969) than it was in 1965," Defense Secretary Laird's office noted in NSM-1.

Aid from the Soviet Union, China and other Communist countries averaged only \$115 million a year through 1964. But it was stepped up after the bombing began in 1965 and was in the neighborhood of \$1 billion a year by 1969. When the bombing was suspended, aid from those countries dropped off again.

There has been no change in the commitment of Moscow and Peking to supply everything Hanoi needs to continue the war. In the 1965-68 period, Communist China even provided up to 50,000 transport troops

to help keep roads and railways in repair between Hanoi and the Chinese border. The return of some of those troops now is hinted in a statement by Radio Hanoi that "new forces" have just joined North Vietnam's "communications and transportation forces."

President Nixon may be counting on the mining of Haiphong and other ports to increase North Vietnam's import problems, particularly in petroleum. Mr. Nixon has been forewarned since the 1959 NSM-1 study that the capacity of the overland routes from China alone was two and a half times larger than North Vietnam's combined sea and land import tonnage. The "smart bombs" and virtually unrestricted attacks now under way on this transport network undoubtedly are hampering the flow. But even an unlimited bombing campaign would leave North Vietnam with enough material to carry on, the CIA and Secretary Laird's office informed Mr. Nixon in NSM-1.

Differences between Moscow and Peking may cause some temporary supply difficulties. But a shift from Russia to China as major supplier is unlikely to reduce the flow of Soviet weapons and ammunition, virtually all of which has been coming overland across China all along. As for petroleum, a new pipeline from China may help to ease North Vietnam's problem, even if sections are bombed out at times.

The only effect of the bombing on the war is that it imposes hardships on the people of North Vietnam. It might damage morale—but never has in the past. It might influence North Vietnam's Politburo, now in the midst of an important policy review, to soften its negotiating position in Paris. But it never did so in the past, despite President Johnson's carefully calculated orchestration of bombing and peace offers.

More bombing is no more likely now to pressure Hanoi to accept American terms. De-escalation and a resumption of negotiations for a compromise settlement offer a better hope of peace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 30, 1897

PARIS.—The Fourth of July banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce, which will be given at the Grand Hotel on July 5, at 7:30 p.m., will be presided by the United States Ambassador, General Horace Porter, who will make an important address. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Hanotaux, has also promised to be present and respond to a toast. The 128th Regiment band will provide the entertainment.

### Fifty Years Ago

June 30, 1922

NEW YORK.—Walter Johnson pitched yesterday like a youngster, putting more on the ball than he has at any time this year, and the Yankees enjoyed the strange sensation of hearing, but not seeing, the pellets whiz past. The old veteran took the laurels as Washington won, 1-0. It was a great battle all the way, with the schoolboy wonder Walter Hoyt pitching for the Yanks. Babe Ruth, without a hit, went 0 for 4.



## Moving Far From the Little Golden Calf

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON.—Four years ago, when he was still president of France, Gen. de Gaulle told me: "Now the United States does not want to change its policy on gold and it is doing everything possible to continue that policy. It is lending to other banks and trying to conserve as much gold as is possible in its own stocks. The consequence is that the United States has too many dollars which it doesn't want to keep at home."

"It wants to send these abroad, to export them as loans and investments, in order to avoid an excess of dollars at home and consequent inflation. This export of dollars is used to buy up European enterprises while protecting you from inflation. Of course this is inconvenient for Europe...."

"In France we have no desire to see the United States embarrassed and we would derive no satisfaction from such an event. The only thing we want is to see a healthy and normal economic equilibrium established there."

### Simplification

De Gaulle tended to simplify the remedy for a situation that has now become even more critical. He suggested the price of gold be doubled from \$35, which it was at the time of our conversation, to \$70 an ounce. Since then there have been two small steps in that direction.

Later in 1968 the central bankers, meeting in Frankfurt, established the two-tier price system for gold, keeping the monetary level at \$35 but letting its commercial level (jewelry, etc.) float upward. Then, last year, the monetary parity was hoisted by Washington to \$38 an ounce. But these moves were not enough to help the world out of its fundamental gloom.

De Gaulle's theory was that by doubling the price of gold the United States would double its assets and halve its debts. In 1962 official U.S. gold reserves totaled \$16,950,000,000. Now they have added to \$10,490,000,000. Europe's reserves have steadily climbed so that it holds about half the world's stock—but it also has some \$33 billion in unconvertible U.S. dollars.

The old Gaullist idea that Washington should resign itself to doubling the price of monetary gold—monetary gold already approaches that level—remains popular among many Frenchmen. But any appeal this ever might have had in the United States has diminished with melting billion reserves. Moreover, there just isn't enough gold in the world to finance the immense boom in trade.

De Gaulle's thought was really to use gold as a means of forcing the United States to adopt a stable external monetary policy. Gold will probably have to slip upward again but the world must accustom itself to move and react to such artificial devices as special drawing rights (SDRs) and perhaps other substitutes for the yellow metal that is in short supply. The Eurodollar already plays an ever-increasing role in international finance, somewhat like that of sterling before 1939.

In this confusing situation, the Bank of International Settlements observes in its annual report: "The essential role of gold in the system at present is not in its use as a means of settlement but its use as the standard for

the parities of currencies, and as the guarantee of value for the SDR itself and for creditor and debtor positions in the International Monetary Fund."

All this relates directly to the current crisis in Europe, represented by Britain's decision to float the pound. But this alone, with its immensely important political ramifications including the Common Market's future, is only symbolically related to gold. The world has moved far from the little golden calf before whose altar it once worshipped.

### Cause and Effect

Today's difficulties stem from an explosion in world trade and living standards which require immense quantities of money to

finance them. In a sense, the money has to be "invented."

The combination of cause and effect has produced a movable inflation that shifts from one to another country. The fear that really obsessed De Gaulle was that either the United States would export its inflation abroad or, failing that, be consumed by it at home.

The United States has somehow distributed so many billion dollars overseas that the outside world is stuck unless a more disciplined American external monetary policy is devised. This is at the heart of British Prime Minister Heath's problem; also, ultimately, of President Nixon's. Nixon obviously knows this and has been working on it for at least two years.

## Third-World Ecology

By Robert Bendiner

NEW YORK.—Among the rifts that threatened from time to time to swallow up the UN Conference on the Human Environment, none had been so volubly predicted as the split between the rich industrial nations of the West and the underdeveloped states of the Third World—reportedly eager for their turn to produce and pollute.

Fiercely angry young delegates from Algeria, did seem to enjoy dwelling on the alleged plot of the onetime colonial powers to prevent their erstwhile viceroyalties from coming to full economic flower. Yet the conference did not collapse in mutual recrimination—for the reassuring reason that the Gulf, real though it is, is not as deep as may be generally supposed.

The gathering produced a document which rejected China's jolting positions on population control ("It is wholly groundless," the Chinese delegate said, "to think that population growth in itself will bring about pollution and damage to the environment") and on the world's resources ("The possibility of man's exploitation and utilization of natural resources is inexhaustible.") But it accepted the very real need of the emerging countries for special help if they were to develop economically without wasting those resources and compounding the world's environmental follies.

Talks with delegates in Stockholm and, more significant, the preliminary reports of their governments to the UN, plainly indicated that in spite of powerful currents in the underdeveloped world for a vastly improved standard of living there is no serious commitment to achieving it by blindly following the pattern of the great industrial powers.

Mexico's preparatory report was particularly revealing on this score, coming as it did from a country of intermediate development, which is now wondering whether its industrial gains were worth their noxious consequences in air and water pollution. The report reflected the attitude of all those semideveloped countries that already feel the harmful effects of industrialization without having obtained anything like its full economic benefits.

Iranian officials, whose capital city has exploded to something like 900 percent of its pre-World War II population, displayed a similar awareness, presenting a picture of industry attained at the price of a polluted Caspian Sea, soil contaminated by factory wastes and a large part of the nation's forests destroyed. Among the still less-developed countries, Kenya reported its coastal waters polluted by oil, its heavy forests ranching and its fisheries endangered by hydroelectric dams.

### Modern Stigmata

The report of the Philippine Republic told of 38 factories discharging raw industrial wastes into a single river, affecting thousands of acres of fishponds downstream. Nigerians in Stockholm denounced Paul Ehrlich for promoting birth control, but their own provisional report to the conference described overtaxed public services in the cities, along with such other stigmata of a modern society as polluted rivers, congested schools, slum housing, crime and delinquency.

In the light of such reports as these, one can easily understand why India's Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, received one of the very few standing ovations of the Stockholm conference. Mrs. Gandhi put the case for the world's poor with eloquence: "... how can we speak to those who live in villages and in slums about keeping the oceans, the rivers and the air clean, when their own lives are contaminated at the source?" But if that were all, her contribution would have been no more helpful than that of Tang Ke, who spoke for China with a crafty eye on delegates from those underdeveloped countries, which outnumbered the advanced nations roughly two to one.

Mrs. Gandhi went on to plead that a higher standard of living in the impoverished people of the earth be achieved without alienating them from their heritage, "without despoiling nature of its beauty, freshness and purity so essential to our lives." And she sought to assure those same people that a regard for ecology would not work against their interests but, on the contrary, would enrich their lives.

### Has Its Appeal

None of this is to deny that the subordination of environment to production, which has marked the whole long course of the Industrial Revolution, has its appeal for the economically emerging countries of the planet. Indonesia, for example, has seemed almost oblivious to the swift denuding of its lush forests for profit—as well as the disappearance of the wildlife that they once sheltered. And Brazil appears to welcome industry with a relative indifference to ecological consequences that suggests the United States of the Gilded Age.

Yet, on balance, the Stockholm conference evoked a remarkable awareness by most of these countries that it is cheaper as well as safer to include a concern for the environment in the early stages of a developing economy than to introduce it at an advanced stage, as the Western powers are only now beginning to do, at the cost of rebuilding an entire system. That alone must be counted a gain of no mean proportions.

### UN and Israel

It is rather astonishing to note the rapidity with which the UN Security Council condemns Israel in its acts of self-defense. After the cold-blooded massacre at Lydda Airport world opinion was naturally shocked. Whether it was a hypocritical, sheepish form of disapproval can now be contested, contrasting with the sharp, often meaningless resolutions passed by the council. Evidently certain countries, especially France, must flatter their Arab oil-suppliers with this kind of diplomatic weakness.

Fortunately Israel being a very independent and individual country these condemnations have in reality little, if no effect at all. One can only ask whether the United Nations is void of any feeling in the arbitrary sense and whether this enormous tranquility in world funds is merely a harmless bubble of fix.

PAUL MONTALESTE.

## McGovern Passes Test Of Platform

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—The summa laudis harmony enveloping Democratic Platform Committee concluding its work at Washington's Mayflower Hotel this evening was typified by a paean of praise by Lyndon B. Johnson, uttered by the Rev. Joseph D. Lister of Connecticut, a militant member of the old dump-LBJ movement.

"President Johnson did in domesticity in a short period of time than any other President ever while LBJ-hater Duffey t the committee. What's more, Duffey, as chief platform w for Sen. George S. McGovern was rounding up votes against a move to expunge Johnson name from the platform. succeeded. The McGovern-donated committee overwhelmingly rejected the effort."

That would have been inevitable when platform committee members arrived here Saturday in a pugnaciously independent mood. For McGovern's lie nants just four days later control fervent anti-war acti enough to vote praise for Ly r a measure of amiability and unobtrusive d pine imposed by McGovern.

This week's platform deal must be judged in that l Although it could have been worse, the platform substance does give President Nixon munition on amnesty for Viet draft-dodgers, school busing other issues. What could be important, however, is McG ern's control over his dele to establish a facade of l harmony. Whatever ones about Miami Beach, McG passed his test of draft platform.

The brief furor over the amendment showed this amendment praising "dow progress and enlightened t nationalism" of Johnson, 2 other Democratic Presidents, drafted by Ben Wattenberg, form adviser to Sen. Henry Jackson and onetime LBJ ai

By Tuesday morning, rank-file McGovernites realized had implicitly endorsed LBJ cles—perhaps even the Viet war. Deeply alarmed, they pared to remove the amendi and probably had the votes only after a predictably rancor televised debate against r regulars.

The foresight of Ted Van McGovern's platform coordin: paid off. He had made McGovern delegates were seated together but each through the room, preven emotional solidarity among t

So, on the motion to exp Johnson, Van Dyk gave the sign to Duffey for a "no" Duffey, in turn, grabbed the mike to praise Johnson. In show of hands, less than 10 of the McGovern line.

What made this possible quiet educational work McGovern delegates by Van Duffey and other McGc operatives. Lacking formal c plinary powers, they could lecture fervidly devoted McGc delegates that a platform taining their own views v only insure President Nixon's election.

The effectiveness of these instructions became apparent i small hours Tuesday mor during an emotional struggle abortion. McGovern's lieut wot he had preferred no abo plank at all but were being cced by women's lib forces something or else. So, McGc backed a compromise plan: actress Shirley MacLaine, a fornia delegate and McGc insider.

McGovern delegates soon iced that the Van Dyk-D apparatus was not all that aggressive pushing the Mac plank. They also listened c to floor arguments that platform mention of abt would cripple McGovern. would kill it if you had any of political sense," argued Rep. Harout Manassian of conist. a McGovern del They did, and the McGc camp could not have happier.

Such pragmatism ended endorsement of a busting l and no retreat on amnesty. 3 over, what McGovern ac plished with 15 platform mtee members will be l harder with 3,017 delegates does the facade of and mean true unity. "We got just fine with the McGovern pla, but I think we'll all e voting for Nixon," a delega Gov. George C. Wallace co to us.

Nevertheless, the platform cess was far from the self-de tive nightmare party ex expected. It was not the surprise by McGovern's c operatives in 1972 and pr will not be the last.



## Papal Obedience Move Assailed by Barzel, Allies

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

WEST GERMANY, June 29 (AP)—West German Christian Democratic opposition today sharply criticized the papal move to appoint Polish bishops in territories that moved to Germany.

Reaction to the Holy See's move was marked by a "sad" in the usually close relations between the Christian Democratic and the Catholic Church.

Barzel, leader of the Christian Democratic Union, said the move was a "black" or "dark" move, from the Christian Democratic viewpoint, the fact that the Vatican was brought about by the use of Social Democratic ally Willy Brandt in improving relations with Eastern Europe.

Barzel expressed "astonishment" at the Holy See's move, saying the Vatican was apparently overlooking the political situation in Germany.

Barzel's words were mild compared to those of some of his colleagues. Siegfried, a right-wing deputy in the Free Democrats, said the move was a "black" or "dark" move, from the Christian Democratic viewpoint, the fact that the Vatican was brought about by the use of Social Democratic ally Willy Brandt in improving relations with Eastern Europe.

Barzel expressed "astonishment" at the Holy See's move, saying the Vatican was apparently overlooking the political situation in Germany.

## Argentina Seizes Junta Foes

Buenos Aires, June 29 (AP)—Police, backed by troops, clashed with and dispersed leftist and right-wing protesters today in the military government's sixtieth anniversary of the forces' take-over.

It 100 youths were arrested and released, a few after being booked. Police the demonstrators, mostly city students, burned at two cars and hurled some fireworks at police.

Protesters marched on national Palace was quickly and when police made 30 arrests. The police had to break up a group across town at the Plaza, where at least 50 were arrested.

than 10 million Germans from the Eastern territories now living in West Germany. "Archbishop Casaroli [the papal foreign policy adviser] has once again prevailed as pacemaker of Soviet Western policy. In recent times the church has in remarkable manner contributed to the deepening of the division of Germany," said the Expellee Association.

"Injustice remains injustice, even when the Vatican gives its blessing," added the Silesian Association.

The Vatican has for years been under Polish pressure to appoint Polish bishops in former areas of the Third Reich which were made part of Poland after World War II. The Vatican resisted on the grounds that the border question was not settled.

It remains officially unsettled, at least in West German eyes. But the Vatican took advantage of the West German-Polish treaty signed earlier this month, a pact which states that Bonn will make no territorial demands upon Poland.

The treaty also says that a final solution of the border questions remains for a final peace treaty settling the problems left behind by World War II. But the Vatican both took notice of this and conveniently ignored it while removing the Eastern territories from nominal control of German bishops.

The Vatican move cemented a remarkable political transformation here, which puts the Holy See and the Social Democrats into unofficial alliance against the old Catholic parties. It may be a short-lived partnership but it is one which virtually no one would have predicted a few years ago.

© Los Angeles Times

Polish Bishops' Joy  
WARSAW, June 29 (Reuters).—Poland's Catholic bishops today issued a statement hailing "with great joy" Pope Paul's recognition yesterday of the postwar Polish frontier on the Oder-Neisse line, a step which removed a major obstacle to the improvement of relations between the government and the Vatican.

The 15-month-old regime of Communist party chief Edward Giersek, which has pledged to improve relations in the absence of diplomatic ties with the church, welcomed the Vatican move. But it pointed out that the Holy See had taken 27 years to accept Poland's "real political and territorial situation."

The Vatican, in establishing Polish dioceses in the western territories taken by Poland in 1945, fulfilled long-standing demands by the Polish church and government.



HEADSTRONG—St. Bernard pup finds secure perch atop the head of 300-pound father in Memphis, Tenn.

## Unprecedented Soviet Action

### Most Foreigners Barred East of Volga

By Murray Seeger

MOSCOW, June 29.—The Soviet Union, without explanation, has banned all travel by foreign diplomats and correspondents to areas east of the Volga River, it was learned yesterday.

Seasoned diplomats could not recall when such a wide travel ban covering so much Soviet territory—roughly 75 percent of the land area—had been issued before.

Representatives of all embassies in Moscow, newsmen and individual foreign residents who had firm approval for trips to different parts of the eastern Soviet Union have been notified in recent days that their trips were canceled by orders of the Foreign Ministry.

Others seeking to travel east have been advised that their requests will not be honored until the end of July at the earliest. Most requests were for such famous Asian sites as Tashkent and Samarkand or Siberian centers such as Irkutsk.

The ban does not apply to foreign tourist groups that are under

"direct control" or to visitors covered by international exchange agreements.

#### Several Explanations

Diplomats have offered several explanations for the travel ban, the favored one being the possibility that the Soviet Union has started making major shipments of military supplies to North Vietnam along the trans-Siberian railroad.

The next most popular theory is that the military is staging major maneuvers along the long border with China. However, since the Soviet-China border has been quiet for many months, it seems unlikely that the Soviet government would stage any massive troop movements that might antagonize its large Communist rival.

Ever since President Nixon in May ordered mines placed in the major North Vietnamese ports to cut off the sea route for war supplies, diplomats in Moscow have been watching for evidence that the Soviet Union had changed to the long overland route through China.

## Anzus Opposes Nuclear Tests in the Pacific

CANBERRA, June 29 (AP)—The Anzus council today expressed its opposition to French nuclear tests in the Pacific.

A communiqué said the pact members—the United States, Australia and New Zealand—affirmed the hope there should be universal adherence to the nuclear test ban treaty.

The communiqué, which did not specifically name France, said the council observed that "notwithstanding mounting opposition amongst countries of the Pacific, nuclear tests were still being conducted in the atmosphere."

The council noted that in response to what the communiqué described as deep and widespread concern, the prime ministers of Australia and New Zealand had issued a joint call to the conference of the committee on disarmament.

The Anzus council meeting followed a two-day conference of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization's ministerial council which ended yesterday.

Inclusion of the nuclear test issue in the Anzus communiqué was regarded by political observers as a victory for New Zealand's Foreign Affairs Minister Sir Keith Holyoake and Australian Foreign Affairs Minister Nigel Bowen.

Behind-the-scenes moves by them for SEATO to register its

opposition to French nuclear tests had failed.

Conference sources reported that moves were quashed by British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home, supported by Secretary of State William P. Rogers on the grounds SEATO was an inappropriate forum for the matter.

Anzus meeting sources said Australia and New Zealand pressed hard with Mr. Rogers for its inclusion in the Anzus statement, arguing that Anzus, unlike SEATO, involved countries around the Pacific.

At the same time, Mr. Bowen and Mr. Holyoake issued a statement saying they "had reason to believe" reports from Fapeete that a French nuclear test took place in the South Pacific last Monday. Then did not specify the reasons.

Yesterday, Mr. Bowen said that Australia will not break off diplomatic relations with France to protest the nuclear tests. In a television interview Mr. Bowen said such an action would be counterproductive.

Australia's protests would be more effective if diplomatic channels were kept open. It could not influence a country with which it had no contact, Mr. Bowen said.

Meanwhile, New Zealand's Prime Minister John R. Marshall said today that it would be "ineffective, unproductive and even counter-productive" for him to go to Paris for personal talks with President Georges Pompidou aimed at halting the French nuclear tests.

Mr. Marshall rejected a suggestion by opposition Labor party leader Norman Kirk that he should go Paris at once.

Invulnerable Warhead  
PARIS, June 29 (UPI).—France said today it will put into service in 1976 a hydrogen bomb warhead which will be invulnerable to rays sent out by an atomic anti-missile rocket.

The announcement was made in a 70-page book on France's defense problems put out today by Defense Minister Michel Debré.

The document also said that after the creation of the perfected hydrogen bomb, France may consider the manufacture of multiple-charge atomic warheads. There was no indication whether France's announced buildup of

Romania Falls in Line  
BUCHAREST, June 29 (AP).—Romania and Bangladesh have decided to establish diplomatic relations and exchange ambassadors, the Romanian news agency Agerpres reported today.

Romania is the last Soviet-bloc nation to recognize the new government in Dacca.

atomic weapons would necessitate new extensive tests.

In presenting the book today Mr. Debré said that France's nuclear bomb program was proceeding according to plan, but he declined to confirm reports that a nuclear device has already been set off in the current series of tests.

Pressed by journalists about the test reports, Mr. Debré replied: "Why don't you read the newspapers?"

## U.S. Urges UN To Halt Waste In Management

GENEVA, June 29 (AP)—The United States, seeking to limit its contributions to the United Nations, urged drastic action to improve the UN's management, which it said was beset with waste of money and manpower.

In a speech, U.S. Ambassador George Bush said there was "great need throughout the system for improved management, to prune out obsolete and unproductive activities and unproductive staff . . . and to provide central executive leadership to compensate for disarray in some of the governing bodies" of UN agencies.

He warned that the United States, which last year contributed \$460 million to the UN operations total of \$1,230 billion, "cannot be indifferent" to the present state of affairs.

Mr. Bush credited Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim with seeking to streamline operations and said the U.S. "dedication and support for UN functions—in their fullest scope—continue" despite the drive to reduce the U.S. assessment for UN budgets.

## Some Price Reins Put on U.S. Food

WASHINGTON, June 29 (UPI).—President Nixon, in a move against rising food prices, today extended price controls to farm products and seafood after they reach the processing and wholesaling stage.

Prices of vegetables, fruits, eggs, fish and other agricultural commodities will be controlled when they are sold by processors, wholesalers and grocers—but not when sold by the producers. The effect will be to squeeze the profits of grocers and middlemen by limiting their price increases.

The order does not cover meat prices. On Monday, Mr. Nixon suspended quotas on imported meat in an attempt to increase the supply available to consumers and thereby drive down prices.

## Mrs. Irving Fights Extradition Bid By Switzerland

NEW YORK, June 29 (Reuters).—A lawyer representing Mrs. Clifford Irving yesterday accused the Swiss government of reneging on an agreement not to prosecute her for her part in the Howard Hughes biography hoax perpetrated by her husband.

The lawyer, Maurice Nessen, made the accusation at an extradition hearing being pressed by the Swiss government. The Swiss want to try Mrs. Irving on charges arising from her having allegedly deposited and withdrawn the bulk of \$650,000 paid by a publishing company to her husband.

Magistrate Gerard Goetli said at the end of today's involved legal arguments that he will rule Friday whether the Swiss have presented enough evidence against Mrs. Irving to warrant her extradition.

Mr. Nessen told the court he would show that the Swiss failed to live up to an agreement reached with two U.S. government prosecutors who flew to Switzerland last January.

He also argued that to send Mrs. Irving back to Switzerland would involve her in "double jeopardy" since she is now serving a two-month jail sentence here for her admitted part in the Hughes hoax.

## Benelux Prefers To Shun Issue of New EEC Section

BRUSSELS, June 29 (UPI).—The premier and foreign ministers of the three Benelux countries, meeting here yesterday, hardened their view that the question of whether a Common Market political secretariat should be established in Brussels or Paris ought to be dropped from the agenda of the European summit this fall.

They consider the issue to be too divisive for the moment and think it should be quietly shelved because it threatens to disrupt preparations for the October meeting.

France is still intransigent that the secretariat should be in Paris, while its European Economic Community partners feel it would be more suitable to have it in Brussels, Britain, which will join the EEC in January, has made clear it will abandon the secretariat idea altogether rather than see it set up in the French capital.

Benelux countries fear that such a body, if it came too heavily under French influence—as it almost certainly would if in Paris—might take a strident anti-American view of world affairs, with which they would not wish to be associated.

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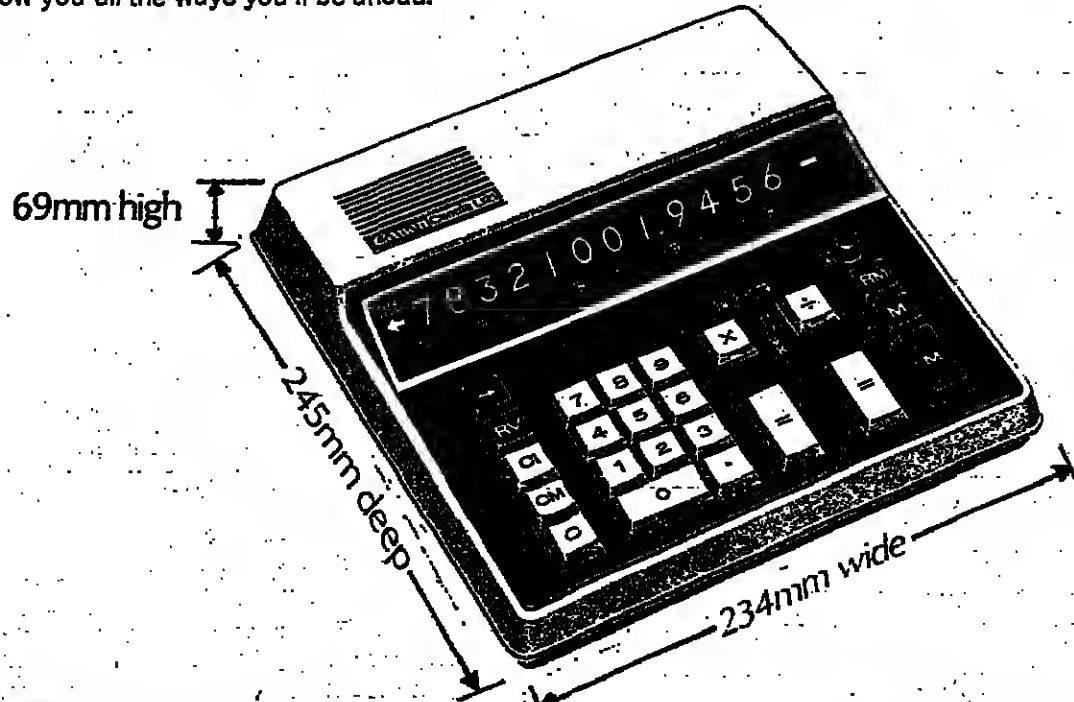
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4 1/2	3 7/8	1st Warr	.52	64	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	—	4 1/2	3 7/8	1st Warr	.52	64	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	—

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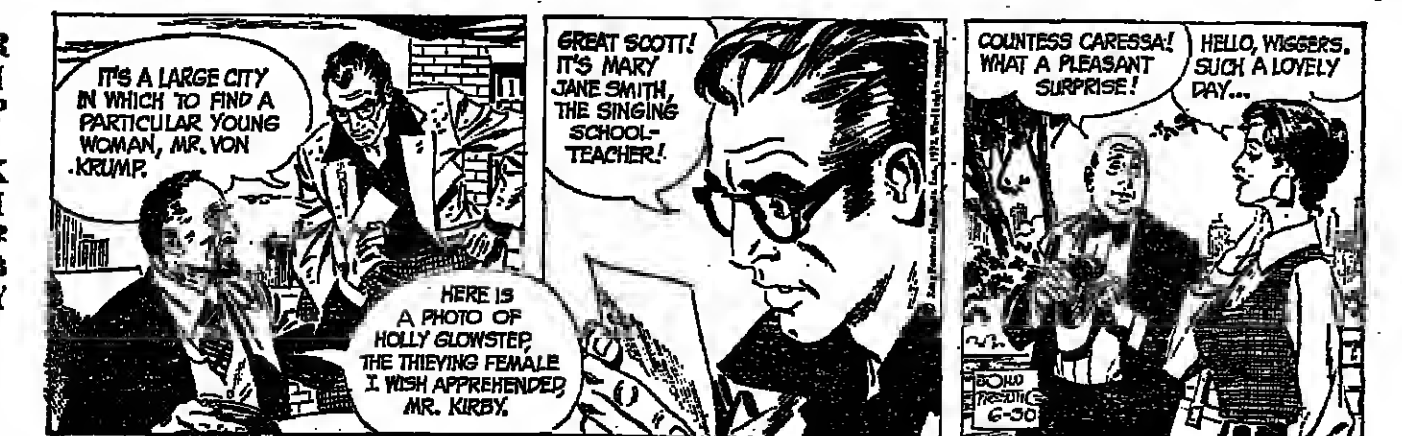
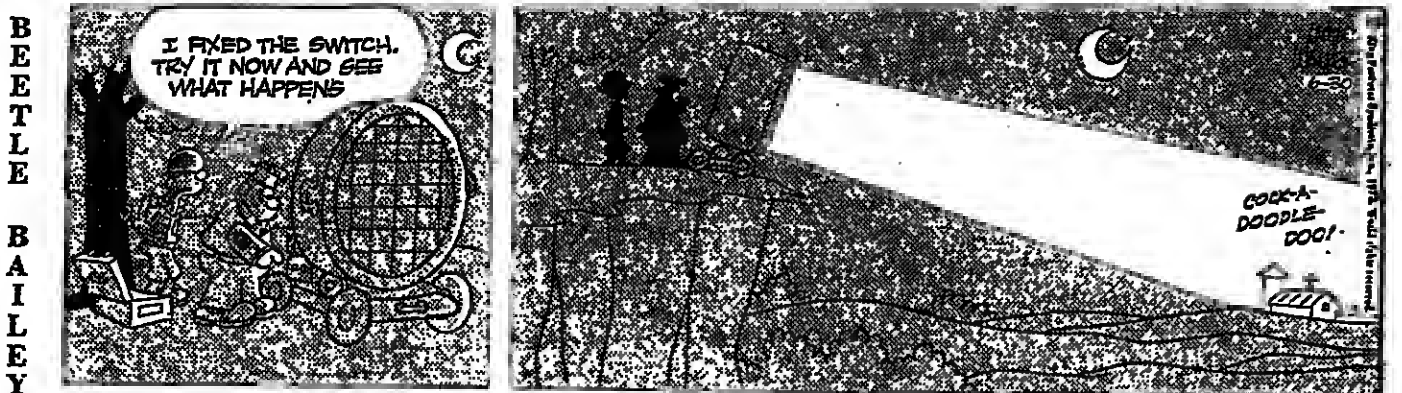
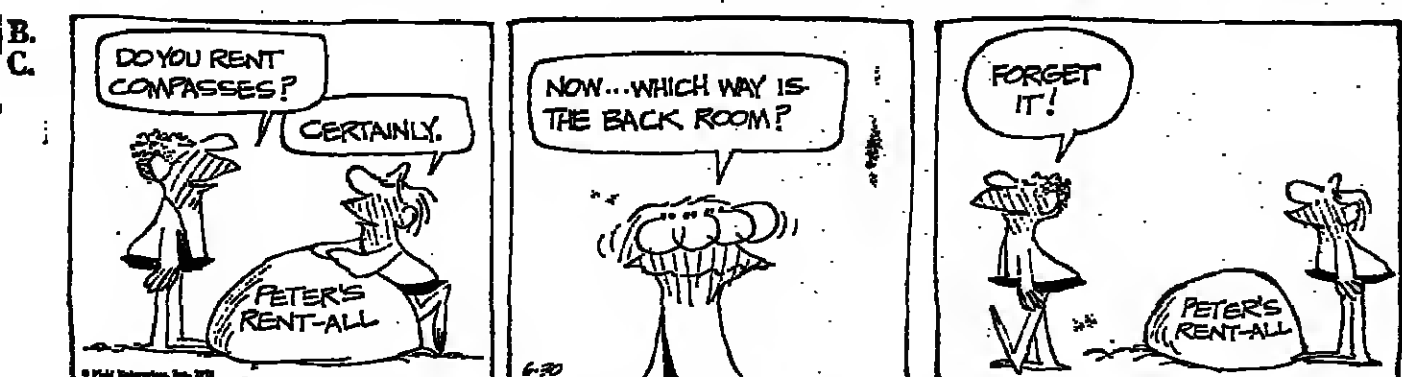
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## BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A lead-directing double misfired and helped the Aces, representing the United States, overwhelm Canada in the semifinal of the 4th World Bridge Olympiad.

Jim Jacoby, sitting South for the Aces, opened with one club, the strong bid in his system, the Orange Club based on methods originated by the Aces' Italian rivals in the final. The response of one heart was artificial, promising six high card points or more and denying three controls, counting an ace as two controls and a king as one. East came in with two diamonds, and West crowded the auction with four diamonds when South made a gentle two-spade bid.

South tried Blackwood, hoping to find his partner with the club ace, but to do so doing reached hazardous heights. As can be seen, five spades is headed for defeat. Barring some help from the defense, South must lose a trump trick and two clubs.

However, East doubled five clubs to ask his partner to lead a club. As this was likely to

destroy his potential trump trick, it was a doubtful move. If he had maintained a discreet silence, West would have led a diamond and the contract would have failed. East perhaps hoped to obtain two ruffs if his partner led a club and held the diamond ace as a re-entry.

All would have been well for the defense if West had worked out that his partner's double of five clubs was likely to be based on a void. He could then have led a low club and the defense would have remained in control. But he led the ace, the first step to disaster.

If East had stopped to realize that South must have the other three aces to justify his bidding, he might have saved the day by discarding the diamond eight, to deflect West from the obvious continuation of a club. Ruffing with the trump-trick was hardly likely to produce three tricks for the defense.

But East prosaically discarded the diamond two, and West naturally continued with a low club. East ruffed, and two of South's losers suddenly merged into one. He had no difficulty in making the remaining tricks and his contract.

In the replay, East and West for the Aces succeeded in crowding the auction and South landed in a slam that had no chance. He was down tricks after a diamond lead, and the Aces gained 11 international match points.

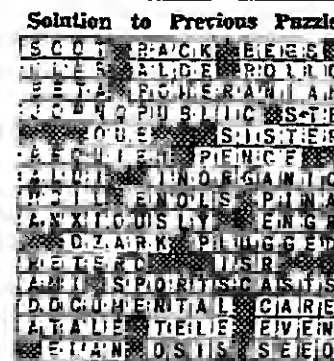
NORTH		EAST	
47	♦KJ97	♦843	
♦J93	♦J10987	♦Q843	
		♦KQ8642	
WEST		SOUTH (D)	
♦10 652	♦843	♦AK96542	
♦1075	♦Q843	♦A	
*AQ542	*KQ8642	♦K63	

Neither side was vulnerable.

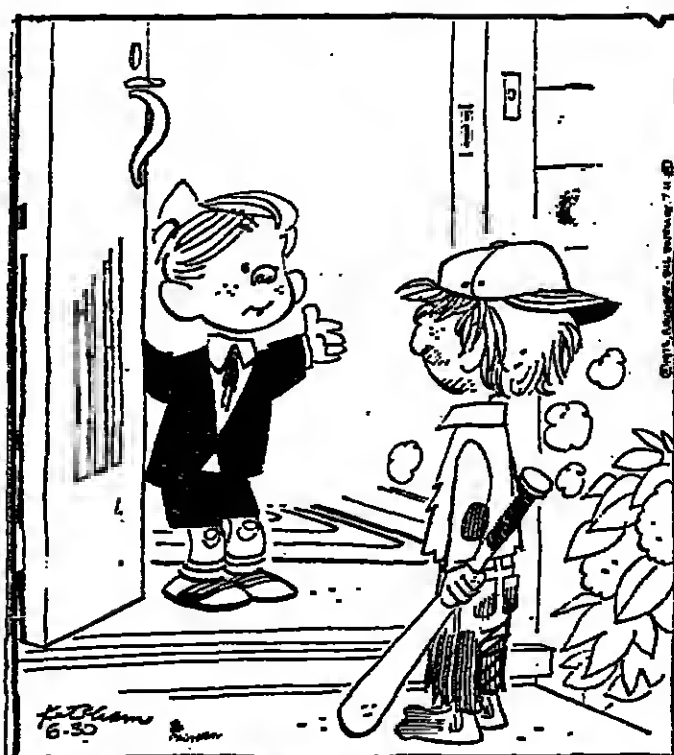
The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♣	Pass	1♥	2♦
2♣	4♦	Pass	DBL
4NT	Pass	5♣	Pass
5♣	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club ace.



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumbles: FLAME KHAKI EYELID BEFALL

Answer: This simply isn't done!—HALF-BAKED.

## BOOKS

SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN

Father of New France

By Samuel Eliot Morison. Atlantic-Little, Brown, 299 illustrated. \$10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

If you stop and think about it, Samuel Eliot Morison seems most unfashionable and out of date in his approach to the subject of his latest book, "Samuel de Champlain: Father of New France." After all, without twisting the historical record too violently, one could easily describe Champlain as an imperialist (his life was devoted to developing France's colonial interests in the New World), an Indian-killer (he led several violent battles against the Iroquois) and a sexual monster of sorts (he apparently resisted all the approaches of seductive Indian maidens, did not marry until the age of 40 and then took as his wife a 12-year-old French girl whose virginity he contracted to respect for the first two years of their wedlock).

Just think of what the psycho-historians and revisionists would make of such a subject. Just think how Susan Sontag, with her view of the white race as the cancer of history, would treat him. Yet Samuel Eliot Morison is all admiration for Champlain, considers him one of the great men of the 17th-century age of exploration, has followed his footsteps through Canada and his navigations along the New England coast (or what Champlain called the coast of Norumbega) and has sworn by him as a virtual patron saint of sailors and navigators ever since he first cruised the Maine coast, using Champlain's charts, nearly 70 years ago. How very unfashionable!

But of course one doesn't stop and think such thoughts while reading Prof. Morison's latest volume on American history (this 49th, by my count, if one includes his collaborations and his monumental 15-volume "History of U.S. Naval Operations in World War II"). For one thing, Prof. Morison is either too wise or too identified with New England seafaring tradition (it depends on your point of view) to judge by contemporary standards what his history was up to three-and-a-half centuries ago.

For another thing, he regards Champlain's treatment of the Indians as having been humane, enlightened and exemplary; by his account, Champlain waged war against the Iroquois only because he saw it in France's interest to side with the Montagnais-Algonquin alliance in the perpetual war that was the "northern savages' way of life." And for a third thing, Prof. Morison is simply too caught up in the adventure of it all to get bogged down in psychological complexities.

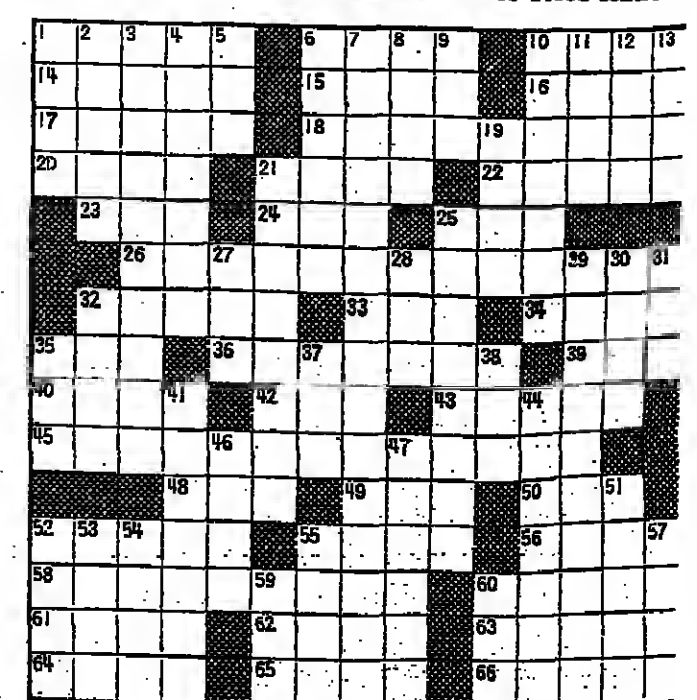
Why even bother to raise such questions, then, if they do not

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a reviewer for The New Times.

## CROSSWORD

By Will W.

- ACROSS**
- 1 Spherical bacteria
  - 6 Whale chaser
  - 10 Encrust
  - 14 Plane parking lot
  - 15 Three or more
  - 16 Legal hold
  - 17 Silence
  - 18 Felt repressed
  - 21 Irritates
  - 23 Equivalent
  - 24 Tree
  - 25 Tired-looking
  - 26 Fast
  - 32 Storage chest
  - 33 Late U.N. name
  - 34 Scrambled, as type
  - 35 French pronoun
  - 36 Club-wielding woosers
  - 38 Instance, in France
  - 40 Woodworking tools
  - 42 Mil. rank
  - 43 Break off
  - 45 Hurry!
  - 48 Kin. Abbr.
  - 49 Southern campus
  - 50 Hit high
  - 52 Bar on a loom
  - 55 Other
  - 56 Fight results: Abbr.
  - 58 Savings-account come-on
  - 60 "Who—?"
  - 61 Subject
  - 62 Bridge support
  - 63 Appeared
  - 64 Speaks
  - 65 Lab work
  - 66 Cat, e.g.
  - DOWN**
  - 1 Matador's need
  - 2 Reveals
  - 3 Bee product
  - 4 Cake topping
  - 5 Like: Suffix
  - 6 As smooth—
  - 7 Fair entries
  - 8 Egyptian deity
  - 9 — canto
  - 10 Make a killing
  - 11 Affections
  - 12 Sustenance
  - 13 Tips
  - 19 Cheerless
  - 21 Type of white sauce
  - 25 Salary earned
  - 27 Carrier agency
  - 28 Abbr.
  - 29 Actor Jaffe
  - 30 Informative
  - 30 Approach
  - 31 Grid measures: Abbr.
  - 32 Inventor Elias
  - 35 Baseball putout
  - 37 Lace
  - 38 Recent: Prefix
  - 41 Places for potholes
  - 44 Large bird
  - 46 Germ. title
  - 47 Classify
  - 51 Northwestern city
  - 52 Newts
  - 53 Range
  - 54 Like M. M. and B. B.
  - 55 Singer Adams
  - 57 Door: Suffix
  - 58 Clever
  - 60 Flood-control a





## No. 1 Seed Unimpressive at Wimbledon With Struggles to 4th Round

Fred Tupper

JOHN, England, June 29—Stan Smith is still on, but just barely. The U.S. No. 1 seed drew Sandy Mayer, ranked 10th in the world, in a tough first round match. Smith, who won the Wimbledon title in 1969, was unimpressive in his first round match, losing to Mayer in three sets, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4. Smith, who won the Wimbledon title in 1969, was unimpressive in his first round match, losing to Mayer in three sets, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

## Advances in 5 Events inley Regatta Rowing

England, June 29—United States representation in the regatta was limited to one boat, the 19th century rowing machine, the only one, predictable as a sculler from streaked into the diamond sculls, the 19th century rowing machine, the only one, predictable as a sculler from streaked into the diamond sculls, the 19th century rowing machine, the only one, predictable as a sculler from streaked into the diamond sculls.

Major League Standings  
AMERICAN LEAGUE  
Eastern Division  
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